

DEFERS DASH TO POLE

BALDWIN EXPEDITION ESTABLISHES PERMANENT BASE.

Food Supplies and Packs of Dogs Ready for Arctic Night—Elaborate Equipment Handy for Next Year's Work—Season Had for Progress.

The Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic expedition is back at Honningsvåg, Norway, having made no attempt at the northward dash to the pole. Advanced stations have been made with stores of food supplies, packs of dogs and several Siberian ponies are stabled in the far north, permanent camps have been erected where a full equipment may be found, and all the preparations are made for a vigorous dash north in 1903. Evelyn S. Baldwin, the head of the expedition, summed up the result of the year's trip in one sentence.

"We have been baffled," he said, "but not beaten."

Mr. Baldwin pointed out that the trip was expected to last five years and that but one year had passed. He stated that the ice formed so early last fall that the steamer was unable to advance far enough to establish the supply stations and that it was necessary to wait for the spring for this work. So much of the spring was taken up that in June the expedition was forced to return to Tromsø, where it was necessary to go back upon the reserve supplies, and in order not to cripple itself in this manner the expedition returned home.

Explorer Baldwin continued: "I dispatched fifteen balloons with 300 messages and in June I obtained the first morning picture of Arctic life. I also discovered Nansen's hut, recovering original documents and securing paintings of the hut. I shall remain at Tromsø a week for repairs to the ship, which was damaged by the ice on the return voyage."

Return Rendered Imperative.

"In the field work thirty men, thirteen ponies, sixty sledges and 170 dogs were

NOTED PREACHER HERE.

The Rev. Meyer of London Speaks in Moody's American Pulpit.

Rev. F. B. Meyer, pastor of Christ's Church, London, whose writings on religious subjects are well known and popular in America, is making a long-promised visit to the United States. Mr. Meyer went from New York direct to Northfield, Mass., where he has been preaching a course of sermons at Moody's auditorium.

On completing his work in America Mr. Meyer will go to Norway, Sweden, Finland and the West Indies on a visitation mission. The invitation to visit



REV. F. B. MEYER.

these countries has been of long standing, but he means to make up for lost time. He hopes to get back to London by next April.

Mr. Meyer is noted as a hard worker. During the ten years he has been at Christ's Church the congregation has almost doubled, and it is now 2,400. In connection with this church there are

ROB EXPRESS TRAIN.

MASKED BANDITS TAKE \$2,000 FROM BURLINGTON LIMITED.

Torpedo Track Near Savanna, Ill., and Halt Flyer Northbound—Train Crew Forced to Remain Quiet While Safe Is Blown Open—One Robber Slain.

Train No. 47 of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was held up by six masked robbers at 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night, the express car blown up with dynamite and the safe robbed of a sum estimated to be \$2,000.

The robbery took place about 125 miles from Chicago between Savanna, Ill., and Marcus, a flag station eight miles north of that place. Torpedoes were placed on the track by the bandits and as the north-bound train exploded them the engineer shut off the steam and applied the brakes, thinking that there was danger ahead.

The moment the train came to a stop one of the masked robbers sprang aboard the engine and thrust a revolver into the face of the engineer and another at the fireman. Both members of the engine crew were threatened with death unless they obeyed the commands of the robbers.

Cut the Train in Two.

Meanwhile another bandit stepped between the express car and the passenger coaches and cut the train in two. He then sprang aboard the engine and ordered the engineer to pull up the track. When the engine proceeded a short distance to a point far from any human habitation the robbers ordered a halt. The engineer, with a revolver muzzle pressed close to his ear, had nothing to do but obey.

The robbers were well equipped for the task before them. They drew sticks of dynamite from bulging pockets and went toward the express car, taking along the engineer and fireman.

Arriving at the door of the express car, the robbers set off the dynamite in their possession. This blew the express car to pieces. The big safe in the car was then shattered by another explosion of dynamite.

The money having been revealed when the safe was blown, one of the robbers began to pick up the cash and throw it into a bag he took from a pocket.

Robbers Flee into Woods.

When the pile of money in sight had reached inside the bag the coin collector gave the signal and his confederates marched the engine crew back to their posts. The engineer and fireman were told to pull out as fast as possible from the scene.

The moment the locomotive began to move the robbers fled into the blackness of the night and the big patch of woods that lined the railway track. As they were disappearing in the brush Express Messenger Byrle fired and killed one of them. The authorities have been unable to determine the identity of the dead man.

Meantime a flagman on the train of coaches that had been left a few miles back on the road, suspecting at once what had happened, started on the dead run for Savanna to give the alarm. On the way he heard the sound of the double explosion that wrecked the express car and the safe.

After a run of several miles the flagman arrived at Savanna. He was then breathless, but he managed to tell a short story of the fate of the train.

Officers Start in Pursuit.

Policemen and railway officials were hurriedly summoned by the station agent, to whom the flagman had reported. It was then 1 o'clock and some difficulty was encountered in getting engines and men together.

At 1:30 o'clock, however, an engine was attached to a coach and the latter, filled with heavily armed officers and railway employees, started from Savanna for the scene of the robbery. It was the intention of the officials to beat the woods on both sides of the railway in an endeavor to catch the bandits.

TRACY KILLS HIMSELF.

Outlaw, Surrounded by posse, Ends His Life Near Fellowes, Wash.

Harry Tracy, the bandit, shot himself and died almost instantly in a wheat field near Fellowes, Wash. He was surrounded by a posse which had been successfully hunting him for hours. Armed men from miles around were on the outlaw's trail. The exchange of shots between the bandit and his pursuers was at long range. None dared approach within reach of Tracy's deadly weapons, and he was not wounded in his last battle. The members of Sheriff Gardner's posse also escaped without injury.

Reports received at Creston, Wash., Tuesday night stated that Tracy was surrounded in a swamp near the Eddy farm, eleven miles southeast of the town. Jack McGinnis brought the news and sought re-entrance. Shortly before midnight McGinnis left Davenport, Wash., with twenty-five heavily armed men in a wagon. Before they arrived Tracy had left the shelter of the swamp and taken to the open country. It is thought he expected to overtake his enemies and repeat the remarkable successes that marked his career.

He had been hard pressed for many hours and the theory is that he found his strength leaving him. Disdaining to fall by any but his own hand, the worst "bad man" that ever killed his man in the "wild West" shot himself and prevented the distinction of being Tracy's slayer from falling to one of his pursuers.

Brief News Items.

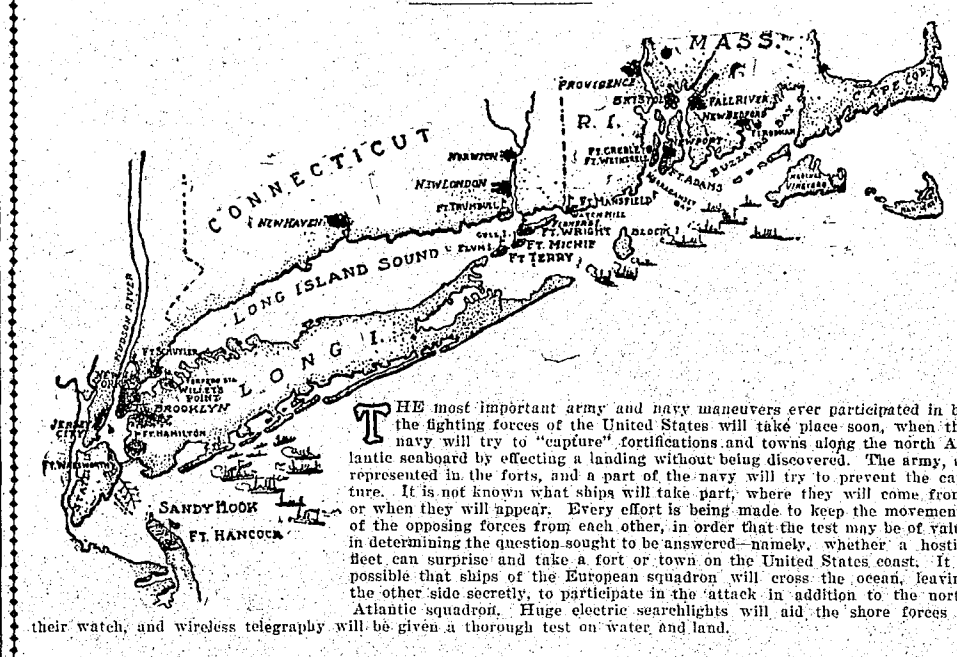
Secretary of War Root has started on a several weeks' European tour.

John W. Mackay left deeds dividing his real estate between his wife and son.

King George of Saxony, who succeeded to the throne June 19 on the death of his brother Albert, is suffering from pneumonia.

Prof. Abner Fortier, professor of Romance languages at Tulane University, New Orleans, La., since 1880, has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor of France.

WHERE A GREAT MOCK WAR WILL BE FOUGHT.



AMERICA'S DRINK BILL.

Liquor Product of the Country in 1900 Valued at \$340,015,406.

For the first time the census office has made the manufacture of alcoholic liquors the subject of special inquiry, and the report contains some interesting facts and statistics concerning that industry never before presented. It embraces wine, malt and spirituous liquors, and finds the total consumption in the United States for 1900, the census year, to have been 1,325,355,044 gallons, or 17.3 gallons per capita of the population. Of this 1,198,602,104 gallons were malt liquors, 103,330,423 distilled liquors and 23,322,507 wines.

The totals show also 2,385 establishments with an output of \$500 value or more for the year; a capital of \$457,074,087 employed, which represents the value of land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements and the live capital utilized, but does not include the capital stock of any of the manufacturing corporations. The value of the products is returned at \$340,015,406, to produce which involved an outlay of \$14,301,644 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc.; \$28,000,484 for wages; \$184,000,706 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, internal revenue, etc., and \$70,612,042 for materials used, mill supplies, freight and fuel. It is not to be assumed, however, that the difference between the aggregate of these sums and the value of the products is in any sense indicative of the profit in the manufacture of the products during the census year. The census schedule makes no cognizance of the cost of selling manufactured articles, or of interest on capital invested, or of the mercantile losses incurred in the business, or of depreciation in plant. The value of the product given is the value as obtained or fixed at the shop or factory.

The production of malt liquors in the United States has increased in the most extraordinary manner during the last half century, closing with 1900, the number of establishments having increased from 431 to 1,509, capital from \$4,072,280 to \$457,074,087, wage-earners from 2,347 to 59,532, wages from \$504,144 to \$28,000,706 and value of product from \$5,728,568 to \$237,260,713.

The greatest jump was during the first ten years of the period named, from 1850 to 1860, when the increase was 272 per cent; during the next decade it was 161.4 per cent, the next \$1.4 per cent; from 1880 to 1890 it was 80.8 per cent, and from 1890 to 1900 20.8 per cent.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA IS DEAD.

Hindoo Philosopher Dies in a Monastery Near Calcutta.

Advices from Calcutta announce the death in a monastery near there of Swami Vivekananda, the Hindoo monk and philosopher, who preached himself into New York's exclusive society.

Vivekananda's original mission in this country was as a delegate to the parliament of religions at the World's Fair. He remained long after the fair was over in response to invitations by prominent

members of the "higher thought" movement in this country, who were greatly impressed by his teachings. Then society took him up as a "fad" and lionized him.

His professed converts in this country were numerous, especially among the women. One of the most prominent was Miss Zimmerman of Cincinnati, who afterward became the young Duchess of Manchester.

Under his advice and guidance Mme. Calve undertook a pilgrimage to India in 1900 for the sake of her health.

The third annual encampment of the Spanish-American war veterans will be held in Indianapolis Sept. 22, 23 and 24. President Roosevelt has written that he expects to attend the encampment Sept. 23.

Miss Neilson is Mrs. Belle Neilson's second daughter and therefore Fred Gehard's niece.

It now appears that Mrs. Vanderbilt was very strongly opposed to her son paying attention to Miss Neilson and on more than one occasion made this opposition known. Recently, however, following the traditions of the Vanderbilt family, made his selection, regardless of the Vanderbilt family. The escapades of young Vanderbilt in New York last winter led the family to believe that matrimony might, after all, be the best cure, and all open opposition ceased.

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All Around the Globe.

Amore, Mo., is to have a new State bank with a capital of \$10,000.

From July 9 to 25 earthquakes were of daily occurrence in portions of India.

The Pennsylvania Nautical schoolship Saratoga and the Massachusetts Nautical schoolship Enterprise have arrived at Havre.

Arnold Kroeger, a confessed embezzler of postoffice funds in Essen, Prussia, was arraigned in San Francisco. He will be returned to Prussia for prosecution.

Peter F. Collier & Son, publishers of Collier's Weekly, are said to be at the head of a \$10,000,000 corporation which is being organized to buy a number of newspapers up the State in New York.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the survey for an electric road from South McAlester, I. T., to Nailville, a distance of fourteen miles. The road is to be completed by February next.

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MISS NEILSON, WHO IS TO WED A VANDERBILT.

Labor Unions in an Indiana Town Are Organizing Once.

The movement recently inaugurated at Marion, Ind., for the establishment of a church by the organized laborers of the city has now progressed so far that there seems to be no doubt but it will be carried into successful execution, for the forty-eight unions have taken up the question, and there is said to be a decided preponderance of sentiment in favor of it.

The men who are interesting themselves in the movement are members of different denominations, and it was early settled that the new church should be non-denominational and the preaching should be along the lines that would eschew doctrine entirely so far as it relates to the dogmas upon which the church is now divided. It will therefore be open to Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Lutherans and all other religiousists, no matter what their beliefs, but it is necessary that every member must be a member of organized labor or of a family, whose head is connected with some union.

James E. Myers, one of the most prominent union men in Marion, is at the head of the movement and thus defines the objects of the proposed laboring men's church: "What the laboring men of this country need, and what we hope to have within a few months, is a church erected and supported entirely by men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces. The time has come when we feel that we are not welcome in the big churches, no matter of what denomination, and we must work out our salvation in our own way. We realize that the big churches are supported by the rich and, consequently, we feel that the minister who depends upon them for his salary cannot have our interests at heart. What we want is a man who knows something about the labor problem, a man we can go to when in trouble, and a man who knows how to sympathize with us and can help us in the hour of need."

The movement under the commission, \$2,000,000; protection of banks at Caruthersville, \$30,000; harbor at Memphis, Tenn., \$50,000; harbor at Greenville, Miss., \$25,000; preservation of works at Delta Point, La., \$25,000; harbor at Natchez, Miss., and Vidalia, La., \$100,000; rectification of Red and Atchafalaya rivers, Louisiana, \$300,000; harbor at New Orleans, La., \$300,000.

On the first of the present fiscal year a balance of \$2,539,264 was available for improvements of the river. A statement is made showing that since the organization of the commission in 1879 until the present time the total amount appropriated for that portion of the Mississippi under the commission has been \$43,572,003.

It is officially announced that cholera is raging at Mukden, Manchuria. There were 757 cases between July 3 and July 14, and 81 Russian and 363 Chinese died from the disease.

Miss Neilson and R. Vanderbilt.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## SHOWS ODD MACHINE.

AN INVENTOR THINKS HE HAS SOLVED PERPETUAL MOTION.

Arkansas Man's Contrivance Exhibited at Kansas City and Appears to Work Satisfactorily—Employees of American Company Ordered Out on Strike.

J. S. Grimes, a mechanic, who was born in Yell County, Arkansas, and can barely read and write, exhibited a perpetual motion machine in the office of the Kansas City Journal that runs for hours with no other power than that furnished by the machine itself. The invention is simple, but it is the result of twelve years' work. Grimes first took a circular piece cut from a thick board and trimmed down the edge to resemble a circular switchback railway. In the center of this board he fastened a second, which was placed on a steel post that fitted into a ball-bearing bicycle axle. To the top board was fastened, by means of a rod, a small wheel, which was so fixed that it would strike at each revolution of the upper board at a point near the top of the incline plane of the lower board, the lower board being slightly inclined. Grimes then placed a weight on top of the upper disk, placed the wheel at the top of the inclined plane, released it and the machine began to move and continued in motion until stopped by its inventor. The machine is started by the wheel running down the incline on one side. This takes the weight on the opposite side away from the center of gravity and it carries the machine around until the wheel strikes the top of the incline again, when new force is imparted to the revolving upper disk. Grimes says he worked for six years before he discovered a way to force the carrier wheel over the highest point of the circular track, although the distance to overcome was less than an inch. A company is being organized to exploit the invention.

## STRIKE AFFECTS 10,000 MEN.

All Employees of American Bridge Company Ordered Out.

The Executive Board of the Structural Ironworkers' Union at a meeting in Philadelphia voted to order a strike of all employees of the American Bridge Company throughout the country for the enforcement of the wage scale in the Philadelphia district. By this order 5,000 men will be affected. The board further decided to order all members of the union in the country to refuse to handle any of the American Bridge Company's products that may be used in any other construction company or contractor. This order will affect 5,000 additional workmen. Philadelphia is the only city in which the union scale is not paid by the American Bridge Company. The demands are 50 cents an hour for an eight-hour working day.

## League Base-Ball Race.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

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St. Louis...	50	39	Washington.	43	50
Boston	51	43	Detroit	39	48
Philadelphia	45	40	Baltimore	38	53

## Chicago Murderer Hanged.

Lewis G. Toombs, convicted of the foul murder of Carrie Larsen last winter, was hanged in the county jail in Chicago. The trap was sprung at 11:20. At 11:45 the sheriff's jury of doctors pronounced Toombs dead, and the body was cut down and turned over to his widow for interment.

## Chicago Capitalist Killed.

Walter A. Smith, reputed millionaire, chairman and president of the Illinois Wire Company, was fatally stabbed by Walter L. Stebbins, a civil engineer, in his Chicago office, as the result of a quarrel over an account.

## Russian Influence Declining.

Russia is losing influence in Korea; defiance of latter in appointing Kato, a Japanese, as court counselor over Czar's protest is now explained by Japanese-British alliance.

## General Lucas Meyer Dead.

The Brussels Post-Bleu announced the sudden death of General Lucas Meyer of heart disease. General Meyer came to this country several times with this illness during the war in South Africa.

## Michigan Senator Dies.

United States Senator James McMillan of Michigan died suddenly of complications of the lungs, complicated with heart failure, at his summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

## Attorney General in a Row.

Attorney General Knox was assaulted in a cafe at Atlantic City, N. J., by Charles T. Schoon, Pittsburgh millionaire, and Theodore Cramp, shipbuilder.

## Boats in Collision.

While the schooner Bissell, in tow of the steamer Nipigon, was rounding off Detroit, she was struck by the steamer Presque Isle and badly damaged.

## Coronation in Westminster Abbey.

Edward VII. was crowned King of the British Empire at Westminster Abbey in London.

## Bryan Is Not a Candidate.

William Jennings Bryan will not be a candidate for President in 1904. He made a declaration to that effect at Muscatine, Iowa, when shown a recent interview in Mason City, which he declared was unreliable.

## Government Will Control Cable.

President Roosevelt has decided on the conditions under which the Commercial Cable Company may lay its cable to China and the Philippines. As arranged the conditions practically give the government control of the cable.

## Fix Date for Dedication.

The monument recently erected over the grave of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln, at Lincoln, Ind., will be dedicated on Oct. 1. Col Charles S. Deady of Evansville, former minister to China, will be invited to deliver the dedication address.

## Wanted to Get a Bargain.

The United States Carbonate Company's plant, which is said to have cost \$125,000, was offered at auction in Newark, N. J., by the receiver, John R. Harbin. The offer was \$100,000. It is unlikely the bids will be accepted.

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

## GIRL HEADS ROBBERS' BAND.

Vandeville Actress Is Arrested Leading a Brigand Life.

Attired in a sailor's costume of white and blue canvas which set off her figure to the very best advantage, Theresa McDougall, the acknowledged leader of a large band of thieves, was arrested by Deputy Talyerick, of Rochester, N. Y., and his assistants. For some weeks complaints have been coming in to the Sheriff of the depredations committed by a band of tramps in the vicinity of Chili, N. Y., but it seemed almost impossible to locate the rendezvous of the band. The other night the Sheriff got a clew which led him to an abandoned farm house on Block Creek, where he surprised the captain and her lieutenant, W. H. Smith, both of whom were taken into custody. The leader was known to the band as "Juvenile McDougall," and that is the name she gave to the officers. After spending several hours in a cell she broke down and sending for the matron she confessed that she was a woman. After being properly clothed in garments of her sex the girl told her story. She said her maiden name was Theresa McDougall, and that she was 21 years old. She was formerly an actress on the variety stage in Cleveland, her home. Several years ago she quit the stage and married Max Denhart, a stage carpenter. The girl said her husband abused her and she, becoming tired of living that life, resolved to run away. She had no money, so adopted the dress of a man in order to rough it in her travels without exciting suspicion. She left Cleveland ten months ago, accompanied by W. H. Smith, the man who was her frequent partner in crime. They way on freight trains as far as Rochester, where they encountered the others that went toward making up the band of which she was the captain.

## KILLED IN TRAIN COLLISION.

Misunderstanding Results in Fatal Wreck Near Collins, Iowa.

In a collision between a freight train and a work train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, four miles east of Collins, Iowa, eleven men were killed outright, two have since died and about thirty were injured seriously. The trains came together in a deep cut and on a sharp curve, when it was impossible for either to see the other train. The freight train, which was making good speed, the work train to make up lost time out and the freight train to reach a point to meet the freight. The flat cars on which the men were riding were telescoped and the men thrown in all directions and buried under the debris. It is said the wreck was due to a misunderstanding of orders on the part of the conductor of the work train.

## MANY SHIPS TO BE BUILT.

Yards on the Lakes Are Engaged for Whole Winter.

It is expected that \$10,000,000 worth of steel steamships will be built on the American side of the great lakes for service in 1903. Twenty-four freight ships are under contract and every berth at the lake yards is filled for the entire winter. No more can be taken to be done before late in the summer of 1903. As for two or three years past the new construction is by individuals and the iron and steel making companies that have large fleets seem to be drifting out of the idea of owning more vessels. The present season will be the most active in the history of ship building and transportation ever known on the American lakes.

## Sight Returns at Prayer.

Mrs. Sarah Nessler, of Denver, Colo., who has been blind for seven years and whose affliction was pronounced incurable by doctors, says she has recovered her sight in a miraculous manner. While praying at a revival meeting of the Holiness sect, sometimes called "The Jumpers," she says a white light broke upon her eyes and soon she was able to distinguish objects.

## Capital Is Now \$10,000,000.

The Southwestern Slate Manufacturing Company of Slaton, Ark., has just filed articles of incorporation increasing its capital stock to \$10,000,000. The stockholders are principally Eastern capitalists. The company has slate quarries at Slaton, and a railroad is to be built at once from there to Hot Springs.

## Admits He Slew His Son.

On his deathbed William Thompson of Vilas, Colo., has confessed that he killed his son, Benjamin, aged 13, and that Zeb Nicholson, who was convicted of having murdered the boy and is serving a sentence of ten to twenty years in the penitentiary, is innocent.

## Fire Damage at a Mine.

Fire destroyed the boiler house, engine house, two power houses, the tipple, half a mile of tramway and half the box cars at the Peerless mine at Aguilar, Col., owned by the Northern Coal & Coke Company. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

## Bitten by Mad Bloodhound.

F. W. Stevenson, the keeper of the bloodhounds used for tracking criminals at Wichita, Kan., was badly bitten a few days ago by one of his charges. Since then the dog has become rabid and Stevenson is in the same condition. His life is despaired of.

## Train Hold-Up Prevented.

An attempt to hold up the Great Northern eastbound overland train near Everett, Wash., proved a failure. Bandits fired three volleys at the coaches, but the train crew refused to stop. A cook in the dining car was slightly wounded.

## Inventor's Widow a Suicide.

Mrs. Anna V. L. Pierson, widow of Dr. William Hugh Pierson, said to be the inventor of celluloid, committed suicide by hanging herself at her home in Glen Ridge, N. J., owing to continued ill health.

## Shoots Himself on Lake.

A man rented a boat at the foot of Jackson boulevard, Chicago, and rowed out on Lake Michigan. There he shot himself. The name of the man is not known.

## Boy Tries to Murder Girl.

Because she told him that she did not love him, Fernand Knicker, 12 years old, tried to cut the throat of Conchita Perdomo, aged 10, at Tampa, Fla.

## Disabled Boat Towed Into Port.

The Italian steamer Sardinia, from Genoa and Naples, arrived in New York today. The American schooner Notice of

## RETURN SANS TREASURE.

Men Who Sailed to Hunt Hidden Gold on Cocos Island Unable to Find It.

The elaborately equipped expedition which set sail from Victoria, B. C., early in January on the brigantine Blakely to search for the mythical treasure of Cocos Island has returned, like other expeditions which have visited the island, without having seen a sign of treasure of any kind. The latest expedition was an utter failure. The instruments which were to locate buried wealth failed in all instances. Finally the men were forced to work in digging in different parts of the island. The Blakely was 101 days reaching the island from Victoria, getting a taste of heavy weather which prevailed at times, and arriving at the island April 17. After a day's reconnoitering the instruments were brought out and the men started work at a place to which the apparatus pointed. After sinking a shaft twenty feet deep, another trial was made with the so-called gold finder, and it pointed in another direction—in fact, every time it was brought out it pointed in a different direction. Finally the men gave up. Captain Whidden decided to test it with some gold coin on the beach. It failed to find the coin, and then a search for the treasure was made independent of it. Holes were sunk where the crew of H. M. S. Impetuous and the schooner Aurora had searched without better results. Provisions getting low, it was decided to make a start for home, and after a supply of corn had been loaded the vessel was turned northward. This was May 11, only twenty-five days having been spent on the island.

## SHIP SENT TO BOTTOM.

City of Venice Struck by Squall and Three of Crew Drowned. The steamer City of Venice was struck and sent to the bottom of Lake Erie in fifteen minutes by the Canadian steamer Sequin off Point Rondeau at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. Three of the Venice's crew were down with their ship. The lost steamer was bound down Lake Erie from Lake Superior with a cargo of 2,600 tons of iron ore and was on the Buffalo course when she met the Canadian boat. Many of the passengers of the ill-fated ship jumped overboard in the panic following the collision, but were saved. The loss will be one of the most serious of the year to the marine insurance companies, as the Venice was valued at \$150,000, and insured for nearly that amount. The Wilson, lost off Duluth, was of high sea value, but was not insured. The Venice was owned by the McGraw Transportation Company of Bay City, of which Thomas Cranage is the head. She came out in 1892 and measured 2,107 tons. Her dimensions were: Length, 301 feet; keel and beam, 42 feet. The Sequin is a small steel steamer of 825 tons. The City of Venice went down in very deep water less than fifteen minutes after the collision. After standing by for an hour the Sequin headed for Cleveland with the survivors. The cause of the collision is not known. There was no fog and the night was fairly clear. The lights of the City of Venice were burning brightly.

## BOY RECOVERS FROM LOCKJAW.

Antitoxin Injected Into the Spinal Cord Effects a Cure.

Physicians connected with Harlem hospital, New York, have announced the recovery from lockjaw and discharge from that institution of Joseph, a son of "Silent Mike" Tierney, who was a member of the New York City baseball team. On the fourth of July he shot himself in the hand with a blank cartridge. He was taken to the hospital on July 12. Lockjaw was well developed and it was decided to inject antitoxin into the spinal cord and not into the brain, as in previous cases. The injections were made between the first and second lumbar vertebrae. On the fifteenth day the jaw relaxed.

## COUPLE ADOPTS 22 CHILDREN.

Michigan Farmer Wanted a Boy and Got the Whole Asylum.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shandrow, who own a fruit farm near South Haven, Mich., are childless. They have decided to adopt a boy, wrote to the Smith Foundling Asylum in Minneapolis asking that several children be sent for a summer's outing, with the privilege of choosing from them in case they so desired. The institution promptly forwarded twenty-two boys and girls over 8 years of age. The couple has decided to adopt all of them.

## ESCAPED PRISONER KILLED.

Son of Man Whom They Are Robbing Kills One of Two Fugitives.

Fred Heron, white, and Robert Johnson, a negro, prisoners in the county jail at Rockford, Ill., escaped from the guard and escaped. The next morning they entered the house of Carl Gitsch, on a farm four miles south of the city, held a pistol to Gitsch's head and demanded his money. A young son of the farmer came downstairs and saw the two men. He ran to the barn and called for his father. Johnson, who had been caught, was severely injured.

## Americans Buy Friars' Land.

Reports current in Vatican circles in Rome are to the effect that an American syndicate has purchased the land of the friars and religious orders in the Philippines. Government officials at Washington say that it is a well-known fact that the friars have taken advantage of the friars' property, but the conditions of the transfer and its purpose are yet a secret.

## Love Conquers Their Temper.

Thirty-six years ago Capt. William W. Smith quarreled with his first wife and left her in Illinois, going to Sharon, Pa. Ten years ago he married Ora Sawyer, who died ten years later. Recently a reconciliation took place between him and his first wife and the pair are remarried.

## Riches on a Woman Floater.

On the body of a woman floating in the bay at St. Michael's, Alaska, drafts and gold to the amount of \$15,000 have been found. The body was identified as that of a woman known in Lower Yukon as "Becky." The money was turned over to the federal authorities, while an effort is made to trace her heirs.

## Two Soldiers Are Killed.

Joseph Abele and Morgan Davidson, of the Fifth Battery, Field Artillery, U. S. A., were killed at the Presidio, San Francisco, by the curving in of a clay bank on which they were working. Abele was a resident of Cherryvale, Kan., and Davidson of Big Creek, Ky.

## Fire Destroys Buildings.

Fire of incendiary origin broke out at West Alexandria, Ohio, and burned six business houses and two residences. The Arcade Hotel guests were driven from rooms and they had time to secure their personal effects. Heroic work saved the hotel. Loss \$15,000.

## Beer War May Be Renewed.

The Giornale di Italia at Rome publishes an interview with the son of ex-Secretary Delio of the Transvaal, who has arrived at Naples, in which he declares that war in the Transvaal will recommence a few years hence.

## Watchman Found Dead.

Daniel Sweeney, a watchman employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company at the Bliss colliery in Hanover township, Pa., was found dead in a field.

## Proclamation of King Edward.

On the eve of his coronation King Edward issued a proclamation to his subjects, thanking them for sympathy and prayers during his recent illness.

## Family of Five Burned to Death.

Leo Wilder, wife and three children were burned to death at their country home near the village of Elliot, Cal.

## Great Bravery of a Young Girl in Cleveland.

But for the cool bravery of Frony Rushton, a 12-year-old girl, John Farrar, aged 2, who lives next door to her, would have been killed by his 4-year-old brother, Dover, in Cleveland. The two little boys were left alone in the house. The Rushton girl, hearing the Farrar house and found his clothing in flames. The older brother was holding him in a willow of the kitchen stove. The boy's screams by pressing his hand over the little fellow's mouth. The boy had locked the screen door and the girl could not get into the house. She called to him to open the door, but he refused to move. She then called for help by telling him his father was coming, and the boy ran into a woodshed adjoining the house. Quickly the girl ran to an open window and called the little fellow to her. His clothing in flames, he ran to her and she dragged him through the open window. She then called for help by telling him his father was coming, and the boy ran into a woodshed adjoining the house. Quickly the girl ran to an open window and called the little fellow to her. His clothing in flames, he ran to her and she dragged him through the open window. She then called for help by telling him his father was coming, and the boy ran into a woodshed adjoining the house. Quickly the girl ran to an open window and called the little fellow to her. His clothing in flames, he ran to her and she dragged him through the open window.

## FOUND DEAD IN CENTRAL PARK.

Multimillionaire's Son the Victim of a Fool Play or a Suicide.

A body found in Central Park, New York, in a hot hole in the bushes, has been identified as that of Herman Keller, said to be the son of a Breslau multimillionaire. Keller resided in New York City. His widow says he left home on July 17 and that bank deposits of several thousand dollars to his credit have been withdrawn. Keller was wearing a Kellie clothing when he was found, and his body was found no pistol had been discovered near the spot.

## Don Cameron Badly Hurt.

While former United States Senator Don Cameron and Mrs. Cameron were driving from Fort William, Inverness-shire, Scotland, to Inverloch castle, Lochaber, which he has leased for the summer, the horses shied and the carriage was thrown over. The ex-Senator was severely injured.

## Killed in a Runaway Auto.

Mrs. E. B. Baving of Valparaiso, Ind., was killed at Pittsburgh in an automobile accident. She was riding in Schley Park when through the loosening of a screw in an automobile in which she was riding, she was thrown out of the car and fell from the runaway machine.

## Corpse Found on Prairie.

The body of a young woman was found on the prairie at 74th and State streets, Chicago, and later identified as that of Minnie Mitchell, and the police have found evidences of murder. The disappearance of William Bartholin, her lover, and his mother deepens the mystery.

## Pool Ends Elevator War.

The Elevators Association and the Western Elevating Company at Buffalo, N. Y., reached an understanding with the result that all the elevators of the two organizations are now in single pool. The elevator rate is practically over. The elevator rates have been advanced.

## Inheritance Law Is Void.

The State of Minnesota has no valid inheritance law on its statute books. Judge Bunn of the Ramsey County Court holds that the law of 1901 is unconstitutional and invalid. Decisions of other courts already have found irreparable flaws in the laws of 1897 and 1902.

## Sixteen Men Reported Dead.

Sixteen men are known to have been killed and some others are reported missing as the result of an explosion of gas in one of the mines of the Union Coal and Coke Company at Bowen, Colo.

## Train Held Up in Illinois.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy limited train en route from Chicago to Minneapolis was held up near Savanna, Ill., by two masked men and the express car was looted of \$75,000.

## Reigning Vandeville Engaged.

Mrs. Cornelius Vandeville has announced the engagement of her son, Reginald, and Catherine Neilson, youngest daughter of Mrs. Frederick Neilson.

## Fatal Freight Wreck in Ohio.

Brakeman Robert Foley of Portsmouth was killed and four other persons injured in a freight wreck on the Norfolk and Western Railroad near Peebles, Ohio.

## Andrew D. White Resigns.

Andrew D. White notified his resignation as minister to Germany to the United States several days ago. It is to take effect early in November.

## BANNER CROP SEASON.

BIG ACHEAGE AND YIELD IN THE NORTHWEST.

Total Value of Season's Products in Three States Estimated at \$300,000,000—Year of Great Prosperity for the Farmers.

The Northwestern States are now in the midst of the greatest harvest ever known. Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota have produced more wheat, oats, barley and flax than crop estimates have credited to this territory, and this has been accomplished under adverse conditions unparalleled since the settlement of the country.

Heavy rains and snow in March, followed by rain and destructive hail and wind storms almost daily up to Aug. 1, with an unprecedented low temperature during this period, upset all calculations of the farmers. Seeding was delayed for weeks, and a large area that was intended for wheat was seeded to other grains, while thousands of acres of land have lain fallow for the reason that it was impossible to work in the fields.

The greatest loss of grain has been from high winds and hail, which lodged it, and, while the loss of perhaps a couple of million bushels of grain in the three States will fall heavily upon individual farmers, it will scarcely be noticeable in the aggregate yield of the three States. The hot winds which usually prevail in July did not come, and grain has not suffered from this cause. Grasshoppers, rust and the Hessian fly have been in evidence, but have done little damage, and the farmer finds himself ready to harvest a good average crop.

It is not a bumper crop that the Northwest has raised. It is not a large yield on a greatly increased acreage, except where the wheat is raised. The Northwest States produce the largest crop in its history. Had the conditions been favorable throughout the season with the present acreage, the figures would be enormous.

Some of the best known estimators in the country, men who are familiar with conditions of the grain raising country, terminating what a crop is worth, have been through the fields for more than a month, and during the past week have been following the thrashers in southern Minnesota and South Dakota. The Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, and Soo railroads have had the best authorities inspecting the crops and reporting on the prospects and conditions, while the big elevator lines have also had their experts in the fields. These reports have been submitted and compiled.

## Estimate as to Wheat.

A conservative estimate of the wheat yield of the three States does not bring the aggregate much above the figures of a year ago. Had the conditions been right for planting last spring it is not too much to say that the combined yield would have been in the neighborhood of 235,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding the fact that farmers are turning their attention to diversified farming and decreasing to a considerable extent their wheat acreage. The estimate of this grain, which is admittedly conservative, follows:

Minnesota	83,000,000
North Dakota	58,000,000
South Dakota	38,000,000

Total 179,000,000

Good authorities put the yield in Minnesota as high as 95,000,000, North Dakota as low as 45,000,000, and South Dakota at 46,000,000, but these figures are far from correct, and are not in keeping with the acreage planted and the loss sustained by late planting. In making the foregoing estimate the yield is given at thirteen and one-half bushels, though many authorities do not concede so much, for the reason that much of the wheat will not be of heavy weight or fully filled out in the berry.

Oats, the best grain crop and has been carefully estimated, and while many reporters place the yield below these figures it may be safely calculated that the States have yielded thus:

Minnesota	60,000,000
North Dakota	20,000,000
South Dakota	20,000,000

Total 100,000,000

This is about 10,000,000 bushels greater than in 1898, while the largest crop ever raised was harvested.

Flax is the big crop, and will make up for the shortage of wheat. While this grain will not mature so early as the wheat, the yield will be 100 per cent greater than a year ago. This is the result of early planting, and the early rains which prevented wheat planting made it necessary to plant a late crop, and farmers turned their attention to flax. Again, hundreds of thousands of acres of new land were brought under cultivation by the vast number of farmers who settled in the Dakotas last year, and this was planted to flax, the only crop that will yield a profit on soil.

The estimate follows:

Minnesota	10,000,000
North Dakota	25,000,000
South Dakota	9,000,000

Total 44,000,000

In value the flax crop of these three States will not be far behind wheat this fall.

## Corn Makes Record.

Corn, which is full of promise for a good crop in Minnesota and South Dakota, if the weather continues favorable, will yield more than ever before. These were the best crops of flax at 60,000,000 bushels raised, as follows:

South Dakota	40,000,000
Minnesota	25,000,000
North Dakota	2,000,000

Total 67,000,000

Some of the corn has suffered through low temperature and hail, but of late the crop has forged ahead wonderfully, and if frost holds off till Sept. 10 it will practically all be gathered.

The only grain that will not come up to the expectations of those who are used to talking "bumper crops" is wheat, but even this will be large enough to meet previous records, and, with the additional yield of other grains, the product of the farmers of the three States will aggregate in value more than in any previous year. Of the four grains enumerated above, the realization in cash, upon a conservative valuation, will be:

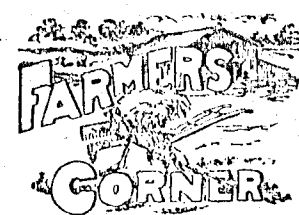
Total .....	\$192,150,000
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It is quite likely that this entire product will bring to the farmer 10 per cent more money than the prices at which

Total \$122,660,000

It is quite likely that this entire product will bring to the farmer 10 per cent more money than the prices at which these estimates are made. The quotations are below the market price for any of the grains during the last

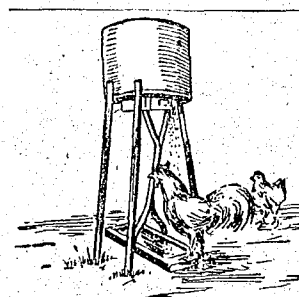




## FARMER'S CORNER.

**Automatic Poultry Feeder.**  
Another inventive genius has forgotten the needs of man long enough to devise an interesting and novel contrivance for the feeding of poultry, which, if it works as the designer intended it should, will mean a large saving in the amount of labor necessary in the care of fowls, and also in the amount of food.

It consists of a feed box equipped with a trap door in the bottom operated by a slide, which in turn is at-



POULTRY FEEDER.

tached to an arm reaching to an inclined step on the ground. The step is really a shallow box in which bait is put to tempt the fowls. The bait is corn scattered on the bottom of the box, which is covered with glass. The fowls are lured by hunger onto the board and they pick at the kernels they can see but cannot get. The weight of the fowl releases the slide in the grain box and enough food falls to the ground to satisfy the hungeriest of fowls.

The idea is that a fowl will not walk onto the boards unless hunger prompts, and so the inventor hopes that the law of supply and demand will work admirably.

### Time of Cutting Hay.

The results of experiments conducted by different stations show that the degree of maturity at which hay is cut influences very largely the shrinkage during curing. At the Pennsylvania station early cut hay lost on an average 29 per cent in weight, while late cut hay lost only 21.5 per cent. Timothy, cut when just beginning to head, lost 75 per cent of water in curing; when cut at the beginning of the blossoming period, 66 per cent, and when cut a little later, or about the usual time, 57 per cent. The Michigan station found a shrinkage of about 60 per cent in curing clover. At the New York station meadow fescue mixed with a little red clover lost in one lot 62.65 per cent and in another 58.25 per cent during curing. The moisture retained in cured fodder varies with different kinds. At water states that for New England timothy hay retains on an average 12 per cent of moisture, clover hay 14 per cent and corn fodder 25 per cent.

### Lime with Fertilizers.

The use of lime on farm lands is largely for the purpose of sweetening the soil, and as it has little or no manurial value there is no good reason why it should be applied in connection with commercial fertilizers, but many reasons why it should not be mixed. If the commercial fertilizer contains nitrogen in the form of ammonia the action of the lime will be to set free the ammonia and it will escape into the air, of course. If the fertilizer is applied to the soil at once after being mixed with the lime the soil might retain most of the ammonia, but it is taking a risk that ought not to be taken. The same loss of fertilizing material takes place when lime is mixed with some other chemicals, and the loss is even greater with some than in the case of mixing with the nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

### Gate for the Hogs.

Ray Dyealand sends the Iowa Home a sketch of a gate through which hogs may pass and which will restrain the cattle and calves from following. Make a small gate and hang it with a pair of small hinges as shown in the illustration. Let the gate hang downward so it can swing both ways and the hogs will soon get on to the combination of opening it.

### A 40,000-Acre Farm.

The agriculturist who carefully cultivates 40 or 60 or 80 acres and calls it a farm is likely to look upon a "quarter section"—the regulation homestead of 160 acres—as a large estate; an entire section (a mile square) he would doubtless regard as a tremendous area, and a half dozen sections would seem like a whole province. What would such a man think of a farm which 100 to 150 men are employed; a farm whose farthest corner is 17 miles from the farm house; a farm that requires three bookkeepers and stenographers to make a record of its activity? That is the scale on which M. Sherman conducts his farm in central Kansas. He has more than 40,000 acres. Every year he sells more than 2,500 fat hogs. If a man were to start to ride around his farm on horseback, following the fence line and riding 50 miles a day, he would not make the circuit in two days.

### No Wheat Famine Imminent.

According to a book just published by a German authority, K. Geyer, has 157,000,000 acres suitable for wheat. This is three to four times our present wheat area. At present Argentina produces about 95,000,000 bushels a year. Herr Geyer asserts that it can raise at least twenty-four times as much, or over 2,280,000,000 bushels, when all the land capable of growing wheat is under cultivation. This would about double the existing wheat supply in the world. Calculations of this character are always more or less illusory, but there is no doubt whatever that the wheat region of Argentina only about one-sixteenth of the surface is as yet under the plough,

and that the supply of wheat lands seems to be equal to any possible future demand for years to come. Since 1800 when Mr. Robert Woods Davis was predicting that the United States by this time would be importing wheat, the world supply of wheat has more than kept pace, in good years, with consumption.—Philadelphia Press.

### The Roots of Corn.

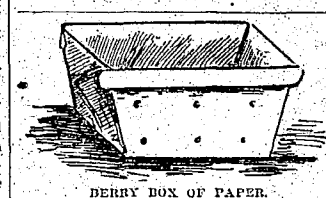
Any person who will make a careful examination of the corn plant will find that first a system of very fine thread-like roots are formed as near the surface of the ground as they can find heat and moist soil. These spread out horizontally, and are almost certain to be destroyed or pruned by the cultivator's shovel. As the plant develops and has more need for food a second set of horizontal roots are formed larger than the others. These are the main feed roots of the plant, and in loose soil they grow to seven feet long. If the condition of soil will permit, these roots will develop at such a depth below the surface as to be safe from the cultivator's shovel, but as they branch out into numerous fine, fibrous roots they actually fill the fine cultivated soil to draw food from every particle, and only shallow cultivation will prevent injury to them.

Besides the two sets of horizontal roots as described, there are usually two or more sets, beginning at or near the base of the stalk as brace roots and go straight down into the subsoil. They have been traced as deep as four feet. These vertical roots have few fibrous roots attached to them, but are important in being able to bring moisture from the deep soil, late in the season, when droughts are likely to prevail.

As will be seen, the roots of the corn plant develop as the top grows, also an understanding of the root development which should be through all the surface soil, and not in the bill nor in the row only. The cultivation should be done so as not to interfere with the roots that want to occupy the ground prepared for them, yet at the same time prevent evaporation of the moisture by maintaining a surface mulch of fine earth by frequent shallow cultivation.—Up-to-date Farming.

### Paper Berry Box.

The paper berry basket has been recently introduced, and it is one may judge from the opinions of those who have used it the present season it will be most welcome. The illustration, from a photograph, shows the form of the box. It is made of so-called water-



BERRY BOX OF PAPER.

proof paper, is well ventilated and the inside is treated to a coat of paraffine so that it is moisture-proof and odorless. If manufacturers can get the price of this box down so that it is cheaper than the splint boxes now used the paper box is destined to have a large sale. It carries the fruit in good condition for long distances and, apparently, it does not dry out so readily as in the splint baskets.

### Importing Butterine.

It is now reported that the latest scheme of the manufacturers of butterine is to import colored margarine from Europe, thus avoiding the ten-cent tax, and placing it in the list of food articles imported in the original packages. Whether they expect to send the oil to Holland and Exman, and have it manufactured there, or will export the completely made article, either colored or uncolored, and then have it sent back as Danish or Dutch butter, we do not learn yet. Possibly if they try the latter method it will sell at higher prices when it comes back, as Jampana rum made in Massachusetts, or French brandy from California, or champagne from New Jersey apples, sell for more after they have made the two ocean voyages.—Exchange.

### Success with Poultry.

Those people who do not have good success in hatching eggs under hens usually will not do much better with the incubator. They may be divided into two classes, one that is careless and neglectful, and the other that is altogether too fussy, who wants to be stirring the hen, or feeding her, or handling the eggs three or four times a day. For either of these to succeed with the incubator there must be a thorough reformation; a determination to follow the instructions given exactly, and do no more and no less than is explicitly laid down, and to do it by the clock.

### Saving Nitrogen in Stables.

Experiments in Europe have proven that the loss of nitrogen from the manure in stables amounts to 63.6 per cent where only straw is used for bedding, and but 48.3 per cent where peat was used. In the sheep shed they found a loss of 50.2 per cent where straw was used, and about half as much where peat or earth was used. Dry earth rich in humus or vegetable matter is about equal to peat. A good plan for using them is to put the earth or peat over the straw where the manure drops.

### Whitewash.

Whitewash is the cheapest disinfectant we know of. A coat of whitewash in a poultry house sweetens it up wonderfully. It is not necessary to try to do an insect job. Any brush, even an old broom may be used to apply the wash. A spray pump can be bought cheaply and will save time in whitewashing. Whatever is used, don't forget to whitewash.—Exchange.

### Cottonseed Meal for Horses.

Cottonseed meal is successfully used as a feed for horses and mules. It may be better in winter to combine the meal with corn, though some have had complete success with the meal as an exclusive grain ration for both horses and mules.

### Grazing Lands in Large Tracts.

Sheepmen in Wyoming are still taking up large tracts of grazing lands. One party bought 50,000 acres recently. It is stated that the price paid was the highest ever obtained for similar lands.

## TRUTHFUL PICTURES

### WAGE-EARNER'S CONDITION IN TWO TARIFF PERIODS.

From Idleness, Privation and Distress in 1890 to Abundant Work, Good Wages, Home Comforts and Better Mode of Living in 1902.

We can get a very clear idea of what the Dingley tariff law has bestowed upon the masses by giving two true and actual pictures. In the spring of 1890 James Russell found he could no longer get employment anywhere. For part of the time he had been working only a long while he had been working only and now his shop had closed for an indefinite period. He was already behind in his rent and there were bills at the butcher's and grocer's. Jimmie and Willie had both been taken out of school and earned a little now and then, but both together could gather but a dollar a week. Lizzie, too, had to stay at home to help about the housework, for Mrs. Russell worked night and day at sewing to get the three or four dollars that must be had as long as such work was obtainable. The life insurance had already lapsed, and any day the landlord might dispossess them. Finally the little sun in the savings bank was withdrawn, but that, too, soon melted away and there was nothing left to do but visit the pawnbroker. The summer came and the children went without shoes and almost without clothes. There was little to eat, only the cheapest of meat and bread. No sugar, no cream, no milk, no eggs, no vegetables, no fruit. Oh, the weary days and sleepless nights of those fond parents, who, willing to make any sacrifice themselves, could not bear to see their children deprived of the very necessities of life. Little Lizzie fell ill and the doctor said she must have rest and nourishment. And so there came the first taste of charity and parting. The church people found her a temporary home in the country, and so her life was saved. But matters got worse and worse at home. The long indulgent landlord finally insisted, and James Russell and his wife and boys went to two small rooms. Day after day the father, weary of limb and sore of heart, looked for work, eagerly taking any job that might offer. Sometimes they all earned as much as five dollars a week, sometimes only one or two. So the summer dragged along and fall came, but there could be no thought of school near of church and Sunday school. Lizzie was better and came home, but the home of James Russell was a sad one indeed, and yet there were hundreds and thousands of others even worse off in those free-trade years of 1890 and 1896. But November came and the vote of James Russell counted for as much as the vote of the President of the United States.

Early in December his old employer sent word that they would start up for three days in the week. Oh, what joyful news! Despair gave place to hope. They got through the winter fairly well, and in the spring it was known that a new tariff law would be enacted, and the cheap foreign-made goods would be kept out, and James Russell would have steady work.

### Now let us look into his home five years later.

It is a pretty little house of seven rooms, and there is no rent to pay, for James Russell is his own landlord. He got three years' head start in 1896, and has been enabled to pay \$200 down on his home and is reducing his mortgage every quarter. The rooms are prettily furnished and there is always a plenty of good substantial food on the table. The life insurance policy is now in force again, and the children all go to school. No need for Mrs. Russell to care for anything except her household duties and her children. She is a prudent housewife, and so there is always a surplus. Lizzie is going to have a piano and take music lessons, and Jimmie is going to college in a couple of years. Perhaps Willie, too, will go, though he wants to learn a trade. There are little outings now and the boys have plenty of books and balls and bats. Saturdays the father comes home with some luxury, a pound of candy, or some dainty for mamma and Lizzie. The boys each have 50 cents a week for spending money, and, oh, it is such a happy group.

It is what the Dingley law did for James Russell and his home. That is what the Dingley law did for a million of James Russells, and that is the greatest and grandest blessing protection can bestow. The pictures are not overdrawn, they are not extreme instances. Many were worse off than James Russell in 1890; many are even better off than James Russell in 1902. The average of human happiness in the United States has gone from a low point in 1890 to the highest index figure ever known. The most sanguine optimist would not have dared to predict such a result five years ago today.—Exchange.

### The Next Congress.

A Democratic House next November would go far to check the progress of the country by largely destroying confidence in the future. It would indicate a change where no change is desired. It would promise a political revolution where revolution would be disastrous. It would be taken as a storm signal by the rich and poor alike. Manufacturers would have no ground upon which to base estimates as to future work, capitalists would have no faith in the continued prosperity of the country. Apprehension would prevail where faith now controls and the preparation for a change would do much to precipitate a financial and an industrial reaction. Every man, whether employer or employee, working by the day or the hour, working for others or for himself, every man who believes that the conditions now prevailing are better conditions than those that prevailed in 1890, should see to it that his vote and his influence are cast against the election of a Democratic Congress next November. Louisville Post.

### Disasters.

The prime source of national prosperity is to be found in the abounding prosperity of the workers throughout the civilized world. More brains are

now to be found in business than in Statecraft. In fact, the workers may well ask the statesmen as a rule to let them alone. In this country, at any rate, we can hardly think of anything more disastrous than would be the accession to office of a lot of statesmen pledged to smashing corporations or tinkering with the tariff. San Francisco Call.

### Beet Sugar Expansion.

Wisconsin reports the first fruits of the practical failure to reduce the tariff on Cuban sugar through the instrumentality of a so-called reciprocity measure. We have the announcement from Milwaukee that the Wisconsin Sugar Company has closed contracts with citizens' committees from nine counties, whereby the company agrees to build a beet sugar factory in each county. The farmers, on the other hand, agree to plant 4,000 acres of beets for three years in each of the counties. The only proviso, on the part of the company, is that no reduction shall be made in the present sugar tariff. The nine factories provided for will cost about \$500,000 each, making a total of \$4,500,000.

This prompt action of the beet sugar interest in Wisconsin, based on the prospect of failure to reduce the sugar tariff, gives an intimation of what may be expected in California. The beet product of this State has been proved to be superior to that of all other States in essential qualities. If that Cuban reciprocity scheme can be made to "down" for good the beet sugar industry of California would eventually rival that of Germany. — Los Angeles Herald.

### Two Pictures.

1890.



1902.



### A Surplus Breeder.

When the Dingley tariff bill became a law quite a number of wise newspapers demonstrated that the Cleveland deficit would continue because it would be impossible to get more revenue from the Dingley law than from the Gorman act. Nevertheless, under the Dingley law the tariff collections increased from \$102,000,000 to \$105,000,000.—Indianaapolis Journal.

### Shy of an Issue.

The Democrats are still bustling for an "issue." They are anxious to get control of Congress, but can't find anything with which to hypnotize the people.—Coldwater (Mich.) Courier.

### Fired at the Crisis.

After General Scott captured the City of Mexico, during the Mexican war, Colonel Childs was placed in command of the troops in Puebla. Among the officers there were Major H. L. Kendrick and Lieutenant Selden. Kendrick was dry in humor and quaint in speech. After the fall of the city Santa Anna hovered around Puebla with a large command of cavalry, keeping Colonel Childs in a state of alarm. In one of the forts Kendrick commanded, and the enemy was reported rapidly advancing on the fort. Childs rushed to the fort, shouting to Kendrick: "The crisis is coming—the crisis is coming! Why don't you fire?" Kendrick turned to Selden and quietly said: "Mr. Selden, commend me firing." Selden asked: "What am I to fire at?" "Oh," said Kendrick, "fire at the crisis." So Selden's guns thundered at the crisis.

### Nature His Help.

It was in the far South. "How's times?" asked the tourist. "Pretty tolerable, stranger," responded the old man, who was sitting on a stump. "I had some trees to cut down, but the cyclone leveled them and saved me the trouble." "That was good." "Yes; and then the lightning set fire to the brush pile and saved me the trouble of burning it." "Remarkable! But what are you doing now?" "Waiting for an earthquake to come along and shake the potatoes out of the ground."—Chicago News.

### Last Resort.

"And does your dolly close its eyes?" said the minister, visiting the house of a parishioner. "No, sir," replied the little thing, "but I'm going to take her to church some day, and see if she goes; papa says nearly everybody will go to sleep there!"—Yonkers Statesman.

### How He Won Her.

Ardent Suitor—I lay my fortune at your feet. Fair Lady—Fortune! I did not know you had money.

Ardent Suitor—I haven't much; but I takes very little to cover those thin feet.

He got her.—New York Weekly.

## MICHIGAN MATTERS.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

**Brothers Separated by the Johnstown Flood Are Reunited.**—A Cheboygan Block Burned—Large Sales of Public Lands—Poisoned by Mushrooms.

The Hotel Lake View, at St. Joseph, bears for one page of its register the entry, "H. E. Crocker, Chicago." Early the next morning W. H. Crocker of Cleveland wrote his name on the register. A few hours later the last arrival asked the day clerk, Harry Bryan, for mail addressed to W. H. Crocker and was told that letters were on hand mailed to H. E. Crocker. Immediately the owner of these initials, who was standing within hearing distance, stepped forward and said that the mail belonged to him. This was a sign for the other man to turn and face him. "As they looked into each other's face they uttered shouts of joy, seized upon each other and acted like men bereft of reason. When they became calm they made the following explanation to the hotel clerk, who was present when they witnessed their strange action: "During the year of the Johnstown flood," one of them said, "we were residents of that city. At the time of that great catastrophe we became separated and each supposed the other had perished. After seeking for days all hopes were abandoned. One of us went to Omaha and the other to Chicago and from that time, thirteen years ago, until the present day, each has thought the other brother dead." The brothers are extremely happy over their singular reunion and made arrangements to remain in St. Joe two weeks.

### Business Block Burned at Cheboygan.

Fire started in the basement of the Ramlow block in Cheboygan at 3 o'clock the other afternoon, and spread rapidly, the entire building being destroyed. The building was a large frame, two stories high, one of the oldest business blocks in the city. There were three stores on the first floor, one occupied by Melancon & Fisher as a meat market, and two vacant. Part of the second floor was occupied by Mr. Hanson, who had a furniture store. The family were all at Mackinac Island except one daughter. Nearly all the household effects, including a new piano, was totally destroyed. Ramlow's loss of building and contents is about \$1,200 to \$1,500, partially insured. Melancon & Fisher's loss about \$100; no insurance. Geo. Percy had a leg broken by being run over by a horse cart going to the fire. Its origin is unknown.

### Public Lands Sold.

Over 9,000 acres of land were sold by Land Commissioner Wildey at public auction and private sale during a recent week for a total of about \$200,000. Over 75,000 acres of land were offered, but the prices paid, averaging over \$3 per acre, is considered high. The commissioner says that if the State now owned the lands sold ten years ago it could easily get double the price originally paid for them. It is generally believed that the State's appraisal of the value of the public lands is too low in view of the increased prices of northern Michigan.

### Five Poisoned by Mushrooms.

Professor S. E. Miller and his family of Niles and a dozen others became seriously ill after eating mushrooms. Professor and Mrs. Miller, their son Theron and Mrs. Theodore Finley and daughter required the constant attention of physicians for twenty-four hours. The variety of mushrooms which were gathered by Professor Miller are not ordinarily poisonous, but they were allowed to ferment before they were eaten. The ingredients are considered out of danger.

### Fire Destroys Clubhouse.

The Lakeview house at Reed's Lake, Grand Rapids, with nearly all its contents, was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$30,000, with \$20,000 insurance. The fire originated from defective electric wiring. The club is a social organization, with a membership of 300.

### Within Our Borders.

Irene, the 13-year-old daughter of Representative E. N. Dingley, of Kalamazoo, died of diphtheria. Cheboygan business men are interested in forming a State bank in that city. Men with capital are interested. Milford will not have a fair this year, on account of the fact that the State fair will be held so near home. The annual reunion of old soldiers and sailors of Barry County will be held at Hastings, Aug. 27, 28 and 29.

### No county fair will be held at Flint this year, on account of the unfavorable weather for farmers which has prevailed since early spring.

A new telephone exchange has been opened at Unionville, with twenty-five subscribers. It is operated by the Valley Telephone Company. Directors of the Genesee County Agricultural Society have decided not to give Fair this fall on account of the Elks' carnival and bad weather.

A woman in Richland Township rode the binder to cut fifty acres of wheat and also cooked for harvest hands, besides doing her ordinary household work.

Lightning struck a Richland Township woman during a recent storm, burning her stockings and tearing off her shoes, yet she suffered no physical inconvenience.

P. E. Lucas, formerly with the Escanaba Woodmen's Company, is in Crystal Falls, where he is erecting plans for the building of a \$30,000 woodenware plant.

After a twenty-year quest in search of the white mite along the lake shore and woods in Ontonagon and Houghton Counties, Edward Strauss, aged 70, died in a shack near Ontonagon. He was eccentric and generally known to the inhabitants as "Silver Ed."

George Sweeney, 20 years old, attempted to board a Grand Rapids and Indiana switch engine at Grand Rapids and was dashed beneath the wheels of the engine. His right leg was severed from his body and he sustained internal injuries.

Mrs. Mattie L. Barry, residing with her mother in Grand Rapids, was found dead in bed by her mother. Her hand was clenched a bottle partially filled with chloroform. Mrs. Barry was suffering with a toothache when she retired, and it is supposed she accidentally took an overdose with the intention of relieving the pain.

While at the cemetery attending the funeral of his young daughter at Zeeland, Marjorie Vandewater of Grand Rapids dropped dead at the brink of the grave.

The supervisors of Alpena County have refused to pay the bills, amounting to \$1,500, for physicians' services during the recent smallpox epidemic, and the physicians will take the matter into the courts.

A farmer of Ravenna succeeded in crossing the strawberry and raspberry this season, and the resultant fruit is a large brilliant red berry that has little resemblance to either of the fruits crossed.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR AUGUST 17.  
EXPOSITION BY JOHN R. FLAHER.

### Journeying Toward Canaan.

Numbers 10:11-13, 29-31. Memory verses, 33, 34.  
Golden Text.—"For thy name's sake lead me and guide me."—Ps. 81:3.

After a long sojourn in the wilderness of Sinai the word came to the Hebrews to take up their journey toward the promised land. About fourteen months had passed since leaving Egypt. The people had already passed through some experiences which had taught them the need of patience and implicit obedience, though these lessons had been but partially learned. The system of worship had been established, and many laws promulgated. Some degree of order had by this time been brought out of the original chaos; each tribe had its organization and its leaders, on a military basis.

The lifting of the cloud from above the tabernacle was the signal for departure. The lesson (vs. 14-28) gives in detail the order of march and the names of the commanders of the host. It is not to be supposed, however, that so great a multitude of people, including women and children as well as cattle and beasts of burden, moved like an army. They would have to proceed much more slowly and with less regularity. The main point to be observed was that each subdivision should keep together, and that all should proceed in the direct line toward the guiding cloud. It is far from likely on a level country where few points of wide outlook were available that the most of the people, even the leaders, had any general conception of the arrangement of tribes and divisions or the character of the country through which they were traveling. They could not see the whole, but they could see their own regiment and could keep with that, knowing that there was a careful plan directing the entire movement. So in a battle, even today. So in the larger movements of the church of God. If we are not willing to obey orders and move forward until we understand the whole plan of converging to a fixed point, little will ever be accomplished.

A Foreign Guide.  
The incident of Hobab is interesting, though not entirely clear. There is doubt whether Hobab was Moses' father-in-law or brother-in-law. In either case he was an old acquaintance as well as a relative by marriage; for Moses had been familiar with the Kenites, the roving tribe of Bedawin belonging in this desert north of Sinai, for many years. The Kenites were disposed to be friendly, and some of them were converts to Judaism. Hobab was asked to guide the people through the desert, for his own sake and for theirs. It is worth noting that whereas he refused when asked as a matter of advantage to himself, he accepted when his generosity was appealed to, and his superior knowledge of the country to be traversed.

It was a great advantage to the Hebrews to have a guide thus familiar with the desert. Travelers in such a region, particularly if responsible for the safety of large numbers of helpless women and children, are well advised to accept such aid. Moses' response in this case must make their own investigations as to practicable routes, water supply, etc. Even Moses, strong man that he was, felt this. How can a leader of men today, whether in public life, or a teacher, or soldier, or sailor, or labor leader, help feeling any anxiety when he is asked to lead on him, and the need of superhuman guidance in his perplexities?

Inasmuch as the next lesson deals with the report of the spies sent out from Kadesh-Barnea, part at least of the journey to Kadesh may be included in this lesson. Chapters 11 and 12, Chapter 11 tells the story of the people's revolt against a manna diet and the sending of spies; chapter 12 narrates the murmuring of Miriam and Aaron against Moses because of his marriage to a Cushite woman, and Miriam's punishment by an attack of leprosy. The response is probably but typical instances of an innumerable series of petty rebellions and disturbances which Moses must have endured during this weary journey across the desert. His meekness and patience have become a proverb in all ages, and his endurance of reproach is explained by the inimitable paradox: "As seeing him who is invisible."

### Next Lesson—"Report of the Spies."

Numbers 13:29, 14:4.

## CHURCH AND CLERGY.

Mormonism is occupying a considerable space in current literature.

Methodism has gained in New York City nearly 47 per cent since 1878.

King Lewanika has promised to institute a temperance crusade in Barotseland.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Walsh, of Brooklyn, has given nearly \$800,000 to Catholic charities.

South Bend, Ind., Methodists want the 1903 session of the Northwest Indiana conference.

Kansas has now over 100,000 Methodists, who own 874 churches and over 400 parsonages.

It is proposed at Duluth, Minn., that the local branch of the Salvation Army shall add street cleaning to its many other activities.

The Rev. Joseph Elmer, a Hebrew rabbi of Baltimore, has sailed for Jerusalem with his wife. They expect to end their days there.

It is remarked that the devil never takes a vacation even in the hottest time in summer. But then, perhaps, he is used to hot weather.

Should the pope live till 1903 he will celebrate his 75th birthday as a bishop, his golden jubilee as a cardinal, and his silver jubilee as a pope.

Dr. R. M. Palmer, the octogenarian pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, who died recently, and, perhaps, as large a personal following as any clergyman in the United States, was, as a young man, one of the lay commissioners on the consolidation of benevolences, is a son of the late Dr. Geo. Cochran, long a missionary in Japan, and for a time at the head of the University of Southern California.

Preparations are being made by the monks of the Grande Chartreuse to emigrate to Switzerland, whither they have already sent their magnificent library.

The Rev. Adolph Roeder, president of the German synod of the New Church of America, and the Rev. S. S. Seward, president of the general convention, have gone to Manitowish to ordain three men to the Swedish-American ministry.

Mishawaka, Ind., was the other day at Portsmouth, England, captured a cricket eleven made up of the local clergy against a team of officers chosen from the Royal Marine Artillery. The bishop's side won, making 122 runs, of which he contributed eighteen.



# The Avalanche.

J. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.  
THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1902.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### Republican Ticket.

#### STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Aaron T. Bliss, of Saginaw.  
For Lieutenant Governor—Alexander Maitland, of Marquette.  
For Secretary of State—Fred M. Warner, of Farmington.  
For State Treasurer—Daniel McCoy, of Grand Rapids.  
For Auditor General—Perry F. Powers, of Cadillac.  
For Attorney General—Charles A. Blair, of Jackson.  
For Commissioner of State Land Office—Edwin A. Wilkey, of Paw Paw.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Deos A. Fall, of Albion.  
For Members State Board of Education—Patrick H. Keely, Detroit; L. L. Wright, Ironwood.  
For Congress 10th Dist.—George A. Loud, of Ionia.  
For State Senator, 23rd Dist.—Alfred J. Doherty, of Clare.

"Death loves a shining Mark."—This truth again is proven in the person of Senator James McMillen, whose sudden death, last Sunday has cast a gloom over the state, and whose loss will be felt throughout the nation. He was a man among the greatest of the many great men of our state. Self-made and successful he has risen by his personal strength and upright character to one of the highest places in the gift of the people, and few men in the nation have a stronger personal following. Recognized as a leader in the great political party to which he was attached, his counsel was sought, and his judgment usually prevailed when differences of opinions appeared. Clean and strong, his life may well be taken as an example, in his domestic life as well as in his relations and his grand political success. It is often said that no man is absolutely necessary to the life of the state or nation, but his place will be hard to fill.

The most sensational political story which Washington has enjoyed for some time was current last Friday. It is to the effect that Gov. Crane, of Massachusetts is to succeed Senator Hanna as chairman of the Republican National Committee. It is said that the change will be made for a number of reasons, among which are the fact that Mr. Hanna's ambition, which was centered in Mr. McKinley, was shattered by Mr. McKinley's death, and that now, as the health of the Senator is not of the best, he does not feel that he can undertake the arduous duties incidental to a Presidential campaign. Another reason given, however, is that the President, feeling sure that the party will favor him with the nomination in 1904, believes that he should have a personal friend and supporter in charge of the campaign, and that in Governor Crane he will find a friend who will take in him the same interest which Senator Hanna always took in Mr. McKinley. Governor Crane is a comparatively young man in years, but has had a long and successful political experience, and stands ready to do everything in his power to further the interests of his friend. He will be out of office in 1904, but will preserve his interests in politics by his active participation as manager of the campaign. Mr. Crane has the confidence of the business men in the east, and Mr. Roosevelt has wide popularity in the West, so that the situation is not dissimilar to that in the last two campaigns, when Mr. Hanna's influence with the business men and his great ability together with Mr. McKinley's western popularity made a combination impossible to defeat.

Congressman Sulzer, the democratic orator, who flings fire at every heave, has recently denounced President Roosevelt as a two-faced sort of Jekyll and Hyde statesman. After an exhibition of verbal pyrotechnics Mr. Sulzer said: "If the anti-trust law, at present on the statute books of the country, were enforced—vigorously enforced—there couldn't be a trust in the country." That law was passed by the Republicans, and all that was ever done under it was done by them. Mr. Sulzer never invoked its aid in suits brought against the trusts, nor offered his own services to the national authorities in its enforcement. He never introduced a similar law in Congress, nor there demanded the enforcement of this one. His services seem to consist simply of criticism directed against the administration that is trying to use the law.—Bay City Tribune.

### Johannesburg.

Business took us to the new town of Johannesburg, last week, and the changes in that vicinity are remarkable. The country is fair to rival any part of the State, and several farms near the village are equipped with the modern house and mammoth barns, filled or filling with wondrous growth of hay, wheat, oats and barley. Improved live stock has been introduced so that herds and flocks will compare favorably with any. In the village the changes are even greater than in the surrounding country. Under the guidance of Mr. Roane, the courteous superintendent of the venerable mills, we were shown through the several departments of the mammoth plant, and found it the most perfect and up-to-date of any manufacturing plant we ever visited. The engine and pumping rooms have solid brick walls and openings are iron clad, and the floors are solid cement. All roofs are iron and the inside are white as snow, with a practically fire proof wash. A powerful pump with stand-pipes, and a mammoth tank, hose always connected, and a large additional amount convenient for use, with all dust daily removed from bearings and all debris of bark and waste material carefully cared for, insures safety from fire, and the fact that the buildings and the storage sheds for finished material are not crowded together, but are far enough removed from each other to be practically safe. There are no pipes to get hot in the drying room, and no fire or steam in that department, but both moist air does the work, so that any possibility of danger is removed. Arrangements are being made to erect a saw mill across the street and railroad at a distance from the factory. This like all of the company's buildings will rest on a solid stone foundation. They have 20 or 30 houses nearly completed for their employees, which are much better than are usually erected by corporations, and a large fire-proof vault is completed for their new store and offices. The village is laid with a view of comfort and beauty and we predict for Johannesburg a flourishing and prosperous future.

With Mr. Roane and J. K. Merz, who has charge of the store, we took dinner in one of the camps and it was all that could be desired. Scrupulously neat, excellently cooked and well served viands in abundance. As the promoters are all Grayling men we claim it as part of our village, but must watch out that it does not become the bigger part.

### To Save Her Child.

From frightful disfigurement, Mrs. Nannie Gallagher, of La Grange, Ga., applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve to great sores on her head and face, and writes its quick cure exceeded all her hopes. Infallible for cuts, corns, all Eruptions, Fever Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Carbuncles and Felons, sores, bruises, skin diseases and piles, cured by its use. 25 cents. Cure guaranteed by L. Fournier.

### Frederic Items.

Who was the reception committee to receive the Governor when he made our town a resting place last week? Through the courtesy of C. F. Kelley he was shown over the town and it was explained to him that we would have better sidewalks in the near future. The Governor explained to your humble correspondent how him and W. T. Lewis were old river chums in their boyhood days, whereby he pledged himself to support him or the Republican party until time shall be no more. It does one good to shake hands with old friends. And were not those little girls who presented him with flowers happy when he took them by the hand and drew them into C. F. Kelley's general merchandise store and presented them with mementoes of his short tarry of four hours with the humble citizens of Frederic. He was escorted by some from this place to the tournament at East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown are the happy parents of their first baby girl.

Old Grandma Sheldon, the grandmother of three generations, from West Bay City, is visiting her son Ira at this place.

Twenty carloads of logs a day at the mill will insure a steady cut this winter. The mill at the present time is undergoing extensive repairs.

A lawn social next Saturday eve at E. Cobb's given by the Ladies aid to help pay for the new church.

Come one, come all and help a good cause, for what would our town be without a church in it?

Wedding bells next Sunday. For information, inquire of Miss Rose Birch.

What A Tale It Tells. If that mirror of yours shows a wrinkled, sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches on the skin, liver trouble, Dr. King's New Life Pills, are infallible for jaundice, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague, and all liver and stomach troubles. Gentle but effective. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

### Republican State Judicial Convention.

DETROIT, MICH., August 1, '02. To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan.

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet at the Auditorium in the city of Grand Rapids, on Thursday, September 25th, 1902, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a Justice of the Supreme Court, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention.

In accordance with the resolution of 1876 and 1900, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast therein for Governor at the last election in a Presidential year (November 1900), and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to three hundred each organized county being entitled to at least two delegates.

Under the resolutions of 1888, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from the several counties in each congressional district are requested to meet in district caucuses at ten o'clock a. m., on the day of the state convention, and select officers as follows, to be presented to the state convention for confirmation:

- 1—One Vice President.
- 2—One Assistant Secretary.
- 3—One member of the Committee on Credentials.
- 4—One member of the Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business.
- 5—One member of the Committee on Resolutions.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

GERRIT J. DREKEMA, Chairman.

DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.

Attended the Editor.

Editor S. A. Brown, of Bennington, S. C., was once immensely surprised, "Through long suffering from dyspepsia," he writes, my wife was greatly run down. She had no vigor or strength, and suffered great distress from her stomach, but she tried Electric Bitters which helped her at once, and after using four bottles, she is entirely well and can eat anything. It is a grand tonic, and its gentle laxative qualities are splendid for torpid liver. For indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Stomach and Liver troubles. It's a positive guaranteed cure. Only 50c at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The window garden often almost wholly represents the floral world to dwellers in the crowded localities of the cities, where story upon story towers skyward, and buildings are built so close that space is denied for even a blade of grass to grow. Aside from the number of "finger" growers there has been a steady increase in the matter of window gardening, greatly outweighing the test to open air cultivation. The various classes of plants which thrive best under a moderate temperature, according to the delineator for September, are abutilons, azaleas, carnations, callas, cinerarias, cape jasmine, Chinese primrose, cyclamen, hibiscus, marguerites, petunias, roses, stevias, violets, palms, ferns and spring blooming bulbs.

### Their Secret is Out.

All Sadienville, Ky., was curious to learn the cause of the vast improvement in the health of Mrs. S. P. Whitaker, who had for a long time endured untold suffering from a chronic bronchial trouble. "It's all due to Dr. King's New Discovery," writes her husband. "It completely cured her and also cured our little granddaughter of a severe attack of Whooping Cough." "It positively cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and Whooping Cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by L. Fournier, who guarantees satisfaction or refunds money. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1. Trial bottles free.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
County of Crawford, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Monday, the 11th day of August, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Patterson, (deceased).  
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Mabel C. Patterson, Executor of said Estate, stating that she is now ready, and prepared to render her final account of her administration, and prays that a time and place may be assigned for the examination of her final account with said Estate, and that notice be given to all parties interested to appear at said hearing.

Thereupon It is Ordered, That Monday, the 24th day of Sept'r., A. D., 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said Joseph Patterson, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is Further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and published in said County of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

### Brain-Food Non-onso.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulate the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

### Petition for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
County of Crawford, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court, for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, on Monday, the 21st day of July, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Christian Peterson, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Anna P. Peterson, widow of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Olaf Sorenson, or some other suitable person, and that such other order and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statute in such case made and provided.

Thereupon It is Ordered, That Monday, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and heirs of said Christian Peterson, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is Further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

### Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the twenty eighth day of March, A. D. 1894, executed by Nina M. Vallad to William Smith, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the County of Crawford in Liber B of mortgages on page 180 on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1894 at 10 o'clock A. M., and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said William Smith to Robert P. Forbes, by assignment dated the 11th day of April, A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Crawford, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1896, at one o'clock P. M., in Liber F of mortgages, on page 447, and whereas said mortgage has also been assigned by the said Robert P. Forbes to John Rasmussen by assignment bearing date the 12th day of December, A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said County of Crawford, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1896 at 4 o'clock P. M., in Liber F of mortgages on page 451, and the same is now owned by him.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of four hundred and eighty one and 40/100 cents, four cents of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage; and no suit or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Grayling Village, in said County of Crawford; that being the place of holding the circuit court within said Crawford County, on the 23rd day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that certain place or parcel of land situated in the township of Maple Forest in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The Southeast one-fourth (1/4) of the Southeast one-fourth (1/4) of section twenty seven (27) in town twenty eight (28) north of Range three (3) West. Dated August 14th 1902.

JOHN RASMUSSEN, Assignee.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Attorney.

### Notice of Attachment.

State of Michigan—The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford.

Melvin A. Bates, Richard J. Connine, Thorngren Arbjornson and Fred Narnin, copartners under the firm name of Bates & Co., vs. Henry Zieres, Defendant.

To whom it may concern:—

TAKE NOTICE, that a writ of attachment was issued in said cause, from said Court, on June 9th, 1902, at the suit of said plaintiffs, and against said defendant, for the sum of One Hundred and Thirty Dollars and Eighty-seven cents, and that said writ was made returnable June 10th, 1902.

Dated July 9th, 1902.

O. PALMER, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

### DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA Made only by Madison Medicine Co. and sold by Fournier's Drug Store. Keep you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price 15c per box. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitutes. Ask your druggist.

## GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

# Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES, Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery, Hay, Grain, Feed Building Material.

AND—

## Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby.

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

## Salling, Hanson & Company,

DEALERS IN

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

## Owing to the backward Season

We are overloaded in some Lines of Goods, and we have decided to unload by making prices that will surely sell them very quick.


We never resort to the old fake of marking goods up before marking them down, therefore when we say a reduction in prices, it means a great saving to you. A dollar saved is a dollar earned. Buy your goods of us, and save the dollar.

## KRAMER BRO'S.

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants, Strictly One Price.

The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

### ARE YOU DEAF?



### ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

### HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

By F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion. About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely. I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever. I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and today, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 725 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation. Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost. INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 595 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

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## Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

### HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

### Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock.

mar14-ly DAVID FLAGG.

## MARLIN



INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powder and loaded bullets in large calibre rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game the small bore can never be depended on for. Marlin's 1895 Repeater has Special Smokeless Steel barrels. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.

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## PATENTS

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"The Niagara Falls Route."

TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.

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Maclean Express, 4.15 P. M.	6.50 P. M.
Express, 5.15 A. M.	7.00 A. M.
Way Freight, 9.50 A. M.	9.05 A. M.
Accommodation, 12.00 M.	3.40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

LV. CHICAGO	AR. AT BAY CITY
Express, 2.10 P. M.	5.15 P. M.
N. Y. Express, 1.40 A. M.	7.00 A. M.
Accommodation, 6.10 A. M.	9.50 A. M.

LEWISTON BRANCH.

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Express, 6.30 A. M.	Reg's, 1.45 P. M.

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## Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.

Time Table No. 2.

Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

### Frederic Stations.

Frederic	Albion
4.40 Dep.	Frederic Arr. 12.00
4.57	Ausable River
5.10	Mudford
	Deward
	Manistee River
5.20	Blue Lake Jct.
	Crooked Lake
	Blue Lake
	Squaw Lake
5.25	Mancelona Road
5.35	Lake Harold
5.50	Albion
6.05	Green River
6.21	Jordan River
6.23	Ed. N. Crossing
6.40 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.
	East Jordan. A.M.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown unless otherwise shown.



# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1902.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Get your chicken pie tomorrow evening at W. R. C. hall.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats! at Kramer Bros.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. P. Larson, Aug. 9th, a son.

Special sale in Suits, at Kramer Bros.

Frank Jennings is home from Frederic, for a short visit with his family.

Men's Neglige Shirts at 50c, 75c and \$1.00, at Kramer Bros' Store.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

FOR RENT—Cottage, four rooms. Enquire at this office.

Subscribe and pay for the AV-ALANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. N. P. Salling and a friend from Anderson, Ind., are guests at Mrs. J. M. Jones.

With every \$2.00 purchase, or more you get a handsome, oil painted, picture for 80c.

There promises to be a large crop of blackberries. The Raspberry crop is nearly harvested.

FOR SALE—Milk Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ayers have been enjoying a weeks visit from his mother, from Bay City.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

See Rose Mayo, in "Under Two Flags," at the Opera House, this evening.

Chris. Ackerman has bought himself a horse, and intends to do some farming.

One coal stove and two heaters, as good as new, for sale on time. W. F. Benkelman.

Detroit White Lead Works. Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Julius Nelson has a field of oats that is loaded with grain, and stands five feet high. Worthless country.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hardwick came up from Jackson for an outing, last week. They are always welcome.

A. R. Brink made a flying trip to Staudish, to spend Sunday with the family and friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Borchers enjoyed a visit over Sunday from his sister, Mrs. M. Watson, of Duluth, Minnesota.

Miss Cora Wight is made happy by a visit from her sister, Mrs. A. H. Wetz, of Dayton, Ohio, and Miss Meta Valentine, of Vassar.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

A new roof is being put on the school house, which began to be needed. It will be all in fine condition for the opening of school.

Julius K. Merz is getting awfully fat at Johannesburg. It must be the atmosphere, as there is no beer there.

T. J. Kohler, an attorney from La-peer, was in town Tuesday, looking after the interest of one of his commercial clients.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Marius Hanson gave a tea for the young ladies and Mrs. R. Hanson entertained for them on Monday evening.

Married—At the American House, at Frederic, Aug. 2d 1902, Munroe Bullis and Miss Lolina Fouzer, all of Frederic. Rev. Willits officiating.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Mrs. N. A. Soderburg, and Miss Nellie, were visiting at Johannesburg, last week, where "Nels" is at work. They expect to move there as soon as their house can be made ready.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give a chicken pie supper at W. R. C. hall tomorrow, Fri. day, from 5 to 8. Twenty-five cents pays the bill and every twenty-five cents will help pay the expenses of the society.

On Sunday a delightful trip down the Ausable was given by the young people, terminating with a fish dinner at Stevens.

Mrs. Chas. Trombley, with her daughter Ethel, spent last week at Lewiston with her sister, Mrs. Stevens.

Mrs. Woodworth and daughter were guests at a house party given by Mrs. D. Kneeland, at her home in Lewiston, last week.

Married—August 6th, at the residence of Moses Simerson, Mr. Chas. D. Thomas and Miss Rose Simerson. Justice McElroy officiating.

Makes the fires of life burn with a steady glow. Renews the golden happy days of youth. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cts. Ask your Druggist.

On Saturday last Mr. T. Hanson and his sisters, Mrs. Bauman and Miss Hanson, gave a picnic at their new cottage at Portage Lake, for the young ladies.

The new bridge across the river on Maple street is completed, and looks like a good structure. J. F. Hum had the contract, and he has proved himself an expert before this.

The next legislature will be asked to consider the old proposition of Secretary Baker of the State Board of Health, to make an appropriation for a State Consumptive Sanitarium.

W. S. Chalker and wife came down from the farm last Saturday. They report big crops and are not yet through haying. They drove home Sunday afternoon.

Our postage stamps always bear the face of a man, while a silver dollar shows the profile of a woman, and a local wit remarks that that is why we lick a stamp and squeeze a dollar.

If it was not popular, if it wasn't loved by the people, why do druggists say: "We have something just as good as the Madison Medicine Co's. Rocky Mountain Tea. Think it over. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

The Misses Virginia and Alice Butties, and the Misses Edith and Jean Potter, all of Milwaukee, are spending the week at Mrs. Woodworth's. Many pleasant entertainments were given in their honor.

Rev. Stephan will hold service at the M. P. Church, on the south side of the river, Aug. 23d, at 8 o'clock p. m. All are cordially invited. The co-operation of all christian people will be thankfully received.

We regret to announce the financial embarrassment of Kramer Bros. from the slack summer trade. It is hoped it will prove but temporary. They have an up-to-date stock and ought to make some money.

Miss Maude Tuttle's health is being greatly improved at Indian River. Besides taking short walks daily, she rides on the lake, and her general health and constitution is being built up and restored. —Otsego Co. Herald.

Mrs. Woodworth, assisted by Mrs. Chas. Trombley, gave a tea for the young people, last Friday. The members of the club gave a most delightful dancing party for them last Friday evening.

Miss Rose Mayo, the distinguished emotional actress and her company, will appear at the Opera House this evening, in "Under Two Flags," the play that was on the boards in New York for one year. Secure a reserved seat at Fournier's.

Dr. Donald McDonald, the eminent specialist of Grand Rapids, will be in Grayling, at Central Hotel, on Sunday and Monday, August 17th and 18th, two days only. Consultation free. Call early and avoid the rush.

The Michigan Central has paid to the Auditor General \$385,425.30 in full settlement of the taxes on all of its lines in the state for 1901. By reason of the company's tax payment the cash balance in the state treasury is now \$1,197,541.83, the highest in the history of the state.

Salling, Hanson & Co., always looking for the best, are testing the efficiency of the Duluth Safety Car Stake. It is claimed to be absolutely safe in holding logs on the car, and one side to be instantly released when desired to unload. If it proves as claimed, they will equip all of their log trains with the device.

There is a pretty girl in an Alpine hat.

A sweeter girl in a sailor brim, but the handsomest girl you'll ever see.

Is the sensible girl who uses Rocky Mountain Tea.

Ask your Druggist.

The official crop report for July by the Secretary of State is solemn reading for the croakers who are denouncing northern Michigan as worthless. The following averages are given, southern counties first: Corn, 67—72; Potatoes, 77—91; Beans 70—86; Sugar Beets, 81—89; Clover, 103—104. It will be noticed that every crop above named, is the best in the northern counties.

## At the Opera House, To-Night.

### "Under Two Flags."

Rose Mayo, the distinguished emotional actress, and her company, will appear at the Opera House, to-night, in the celebrated play of "Under Two Flags," dramatized from Ouida's novel. Miss Mayo has won renown as Cigarette in "Under Two Flags," in Chicago and all the principal cities of the West. She comes here after recent engagements in Traverse City, Petoskey and East Jordan. The Gr. Rapids Democrat said of Miss Mayo's performance in that city last October, "Cigarette," as presented by Rose Mayo, is certainly fascinating, and must be interesting to those who read the novel. Miss Mayo makes a dashing, charming Vivandier, and shows genuine talent and ability in portraying the various emotions attributed to the brave, true loyal and jealous daughter of the regiment. Miss Mayo will also be seen in the charming one-act comedy, "The Baron's Wager."

It is estimated that \$5,000.00 have been paid out here for huckleberries this season. A large part of this amount has been earned by ladies and children, and will come handy in their homes.

The Michigan Chemical Co. of Bay City was in operation for 54 months this year, and in that time has paid \$1,005,981.00 to the government in revenues on alcohol made from molasses refuse of sugar factories. Previous to the erection of this plant the stuff was a waste product. The company has a line of 30 tank cars, which are used in collecting molasses from the sugar factories all over the state, and the coming season will be able to secure a supply which will keep the plant in operation several months longer than it was in the season just closed.

C. A. Vary and G. W. Bentley, of Marshall, Michigan, became the owners of 1,920 acres of land in Reno township, Isosco county, last Monday. The tract comprises sections 3 and 4, and the north half of sections 9 and 10, for which they paid \$11,000 in cash. The land will be turned into a stock ranch, and it is pleasing to note the many purchases being made of a similar nature. The time will come when every acre of land in Michigan will be valuable for some purpose or other.—Progress, Omer.

The Patrons Rally, last Thursday, was a success, except what was due to the rain. The tent would hardly hold those who had collected early, and the director opened the school house. The house was quickly filled and the desks were used for tables, and loaded three times with a spread fit for a king. The Master delivered an address on "The Grange, its history, origin and purpose." The balance of the programme was carried out as well as possible under the circumstances. After repast the desks were quickly removed, and while the rain pattered on the roof, merry feet pattered on the floor to the music of the orchestra. They will try it again in about six weeks.

DIED—At his home in this village, Sunday, Aug. 10th, Olaus H. Rasmussen, aged 44 years.—Deceased was a native of Denmark, and came to this country about 21 years ago, residing in Iowa for one year, and coming from there to this place, where he was married to Miss Hedwig Fisher, who died about 4 years ago. He leaves one daughter and four sons, with his sister, Mrs. Julius Nelson, to mourn his going home. He was an exemplary citizen, and recognized as an honest, upright man, who from frugality and labor had built a comfortable home, and was attaining a competence. His sudden death was a shock to the community, and his bereaved family will receive their full sympathy. He fell from a wagon loaded with lumber, on the 8th inst., striking on the back of his head and shoulders, receiving such injury that he was paralyzed, and though he partially recovered the use of his limbs and all was done for him that science could suggest, the shock could not be overcome. The funeral on Tuesday, conducted by Rev. H. Goldie, was largely attended, attesting the respect of our people.

## Notice of Teacher's Examination.

An examination for teachers will be held at the Court House, Thursday and Friday, August 21st and 22d, commencing promptly at 8 o'clock a. m.

FLORA M. MARVIN, Comm'r of Schools.

## PORTAGE LAKE BUSS.

I will run a Bus from Grayling to the Resorts of Hanson & Insley, and J. J. Collins, at Portage Lake, during the summer months, leaving Grayling on Sundays at 5-30; 7-30 10 and 2 o'clock. After July 4th will make daily trips, leaving Grayling at 6 p. m., returning at 7 a. m., for the accommodation of business men, starting from McClain's Restaurant. Other trips made on application.—Prices reasonable.

ROW BOATS to rent, at Collen's Resort. J. J. COLLEN.

June 1901

## SOLDIER'S REUNION.

September 10th, 11th and 12th are the dates set for the Annual Reunion of the Soldier's and Sailor's Association of Northern Michigan, and Tawas City and East Tawas, with the united support of the balance of the county propose to make it the most successful and enjoyable encampment in the history of the association. No efforts will be spared in furnishing the "old boys" with everything desired for their comfort and amusement, and if the first meeting of the association to be held on "the shore" is not a success, it will not be the fault of our citizens.

Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of a large number, and all members will be furnished with free accommodations while here. No more desirable location for the encampment can be found than on the shores of Tawas bay, and all who come are assured a good time.—Tawas Herald.

H. P. Ward Tobacco Co's. big warehouse, at Pontiac, was destroyed by fire, last Saturday night. The damage is estimated at \$70,000, covered by insurance to the amount of \$54,000.

## Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences.—Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boscche's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Boscche's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanachs.

## Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, Detroit Aug. 6, 1902.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$5.50@6.50; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.30@5.30; common, \$2.50 @ 3.50; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$2.50@4.25.

Milk cows, steady at \$25.00@45.00; calves, active at \$4.50@6.50.

Sheep and lambs; small receipts and lower; prime lambs \$5.00@5.50; mixed \$4.50@5.00; culls \$2.00@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$7.60@7.65; Yorkers \$7.45@7.50; pigs \$7.40@7.50; rough \$5.50@6.50; stags, 4 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

A. W. PARKER, Secretary.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual business meeting of the Crawford County Farmer's Association will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Odell School House, near the grounds. A good attendance is especially requested.

A. W. PARKER, Secretary.

## SOMETHING NEW!

### A. KRAUS & SON

Have just received a new line of

## Clothing, Dry Goods and Shoes,

which they would like to have examined by the people of Grayling and vicinity.

We have a special line of Dollar Hats, in all the latest styles, which are beyond competition.

Our Men's and Boys Clothing is the best which New York tailors can put upon the market.

The wonderful success of our Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Department is entirely due to the style, variety and quality of the goods we handle, and the remarkably low prices at which they are sold.

We are agents for the Royal Tailors Custom-made Clothing.

Respectfully

## A. KRAUS & SON.

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings, One Price Store.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

—OR—

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

## Disease, stand back!

The Better

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The specialist is coming.



He will be in Grayling, at the Central Hotel, on Sunday and Monday,

August 17th and 18th.

Two Days Only.

Consultation, Examination and Advice free!

Dr. McDonald is one of the greatest living specialists in the treatment of all chronic diseases. His extensive practice and superior knowledge enables him to cure every curable disease. All chronic diseases of the Brain, Spine, Nerves, Blood, Skin, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels scientifically and successfully treated.

Dr. McDonald's success in the treatment of female diseases is simply marvelous. His treatment makes sickly women strong, beautiful and attractive. Weak men, old or young, cured in every case and saved from a life of suffering. Rheumatism, Paralysis cured through his celebrated Blood and Nerve Remedies and Essential Oils, charged with electricity. The Deaf made to hear! The Lame to walk! Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases cured. Dr. McDonald cures fits and nervous diseases, eczema, and all skin diseases.

Dr. McDonald has been called the wizard of the medical profession, because he reads all diseases at a glance without asking any questions. Sick folks, call on Dr. McDonald! It is a pleasure to meet him. Dr. McDonald never turns the poor from his door. Consultation FREE!

Those unable to call can address

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist,

248 and 250 East Fulton Str.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual business meeting of the Crawford County Farmer's Association will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Odell School House, near the grounds. A good attendance is especially requested.

A. W. PARKER, Secretary.

## THE BETTER

### GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

INCORPORATED.

For the next

Two Weeks

—We offer—

Our Entire Stock of

Light Weight

Summer

Goods

—AT—

1-4 OFF 1-4

For CASH only!

The Bigger

The Trade.

## A Good Thing

### Struck Town!

You don't have to take my word for it; at a glance you can tell that there is nothing better than a CARPEN COUCH. I will be pleased to show it to you,

J. W. SORENSON.

## All the Leading Brands of

### Tobacco & Cigars

Always on hand. Try them.

## Fournier's Drug Store.

America's BEST Republican Paper.

Editorially Fearless.

Consistently Republican—Always.

News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

## The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where; and a perfect feast of special matter.

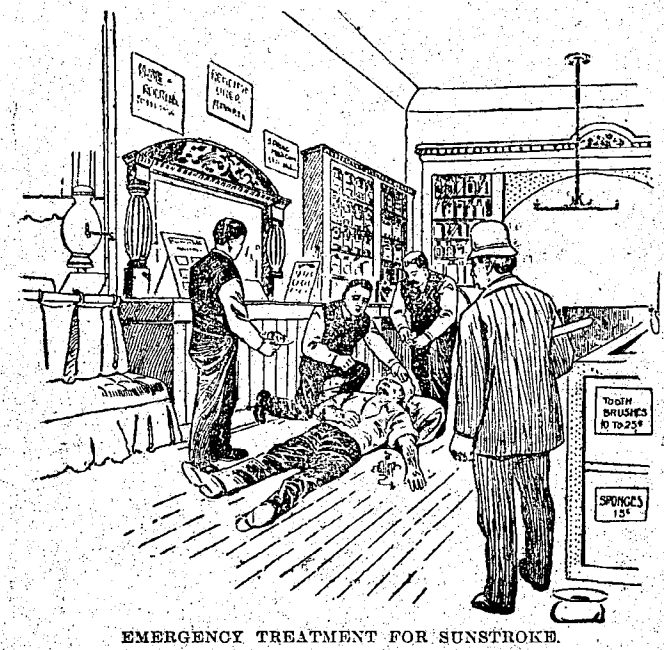
O. PALMER.



## BATTLING WITH DEATH

How Hospital Doctors Care for Heat Victims—Work Calls for a Vast Amount of Energy and Often in the End Death Wins.

THE average person who reads of the great number of deaths and prostrations from the heat in New York has very little idea of what a work the hospitals do in caring for the army of sick the torrid weather brings to them, writes a correspondent. Their work is a constant and fierce hand to hand fight with death, and the battle never ceases until after the dead messenger has a strong grip on his prey. The heat has fired the blood of the victim to such a point that he lies helpless and inert, the blood thickening and threatening every minute to clog the veins and bring about a condition in which the heart cannot perform its accustomed office. The lungs labor, and life hangs in the balance.



EMERGENCY TREATMENT FOR SUNSTROKE.

ance when the doctors begin their work.

First comes the call that tells the hospital that one more unfortunate is in dire need of assistance. In a moment, almost before the bell stops ringing, the ambulance is bowling out of the gate, the driver glancing at the slip of paper containing the address to which he is expected to drive. Through the streets, then, at the best possible speed, spurring the horse not a bit, for a human life may be passing away, he drives, regardless of the consequences to him if his vehicle should strike an obstruction, the physician who accompanies him clinging as best he can to the seat in the rear of the ambulance, until he stops short at the place where the waiting patient lies, helpless.

With a leap and a bound the surgeon gains the side of the prostrated man. It is the work of a moment only to place him on the stretcher, remove a portion of his clothing, clap an ice pack, already prepared, on his head, and place some cooling substance about his body wherever the skin can be reached. Meanwhile the mercury in the surgeon's thermometer, held in the mouth of the patient by some friendly hand, has been expanding to show the temperature to which the blood has mounted. By this the surgeon judges whether or not he will be obliged to resort to a hypodermic injection to stimulate the action of the heart.

Off, then, to the hospital, on a race for life. Most heat cases are desperate ones, and the run back to the hospital is accomplished at a gallop, while the surgeon bends over his patient in the ambulance, rubbing him with ice or performing any other service that may be necessary for the alleviation of the sudden malady that has attacked him.

Quickly, when at the hospital the hard drive safely ends, the patient is carried into the receiving room. By his temperature the mode of treatment is decided. If it is only a few degrees above the danger point, which is 102 degrees, the patient is taken to one of the wards and sprayed with ice water until the temperature is reduced. Often this takes a long time, but the work of spraying may not be neglected for a single instant and the attendants must be faithful in the work.

Sometimes the temperature is at 111 degrees. "Bath!" is the quick verdict, and off the patient goes to the bathroom, which is all ready for his occupancy. Off with his clothes in a trice and lay him on the concrete floor, his head resting on a rubber-covered pillow. Scarcely he is reposed there before the doctors and nurses, who have been stripping their own bodies in an adjoining room, appear in bathing trunks and girt with towels.

They play a stream of cold water on him, recumbent, with a spray nozzle, while one of them places an ice pack under his head and pieces of ice under his arms. The thermometer has already been placed, and a nurse slips the man's legs, arms and body vigorously. In heat cases the blood recedes from the surface and must be brought back for proper distribution over the system. The vigorous slapping materially assists in this, and brings the hot life back into reach of the cold spray. Lounges of ice, with which one of the physicians tubs the man's chest, melt in a trice, though they were being placed against a hot stove. One hand only is used for this, while with the other the physician keeps careful watch of the pulse, listening closely at the same time to the breathing.

Hard Manual Labor. Ten minutes of this work—and it is hard, manual labor—and perhaps the breathing becomes better, the pulse more regular and the temperature lower. The work goes on now with some hope of a living issue, the water splashing over nurse and doctor and the ice still melting rapidly. There is no cessation of the slapping and rubbing. For normal temperature has not yet been reached, and, notwithstanding

ing the work that has already been done, the patient is still far from safe. Suddenly, perhaps, and without an instant of warning, the breathing ceases. Dropping, as though it were red hot, the hose with which he has been spraying the patient, the physician falls to his knees beside the senseless body and begins the work of superinducing artificial respiration. The patient is now on the very brink of death and must be pulled back if possible. Anodyne is injected into his veins and the water and ice continue to be applied, the work of inducing respiration still going on.

Thus the fight wages for half an hour or more, and the temperature of the living furnace is brought down to 107

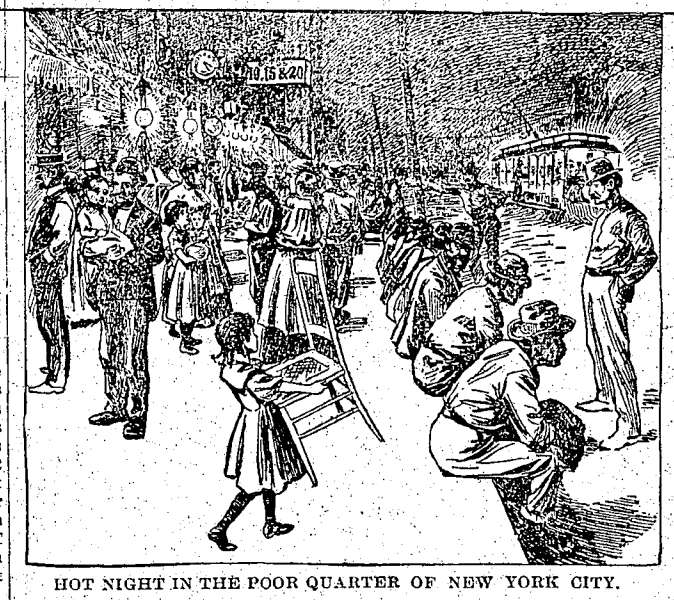
the Great Salt Lake of Utah is vanishing, and that this most remarkable body of water will be completely dried up in fifty years, if not sooner. Already its waters show signs of receding, and it may not be more than twenty-five years before irrigated farms will be cultivated on what is now the bottom of this inland sea, whose waters are so salt that a body cannot sink in them.

The lake is about seventy-five miles long and half that at its greatest width, and is rather shallow, being in most places not over 50 feet deep, although a depth of possibly 100 feet may obtain in certain places. The reason why it is so salt, science says, is simply because it has no outlet save through evaporation, and the streams during past ages have been carrying salt into it. These contributing streams are now being utilized for irrigating the lands around the lake, and before long immense reservoirs will be constructed in the mountains, where the streams have their source, which will cut off the lake's food entirely. When this is done the level of the lake will be lowered very fast—Washington Star.

**The Origin of Woman.** According to Hindu mythology at the beginning of time Tvashtri created the world and man. But when he wished to create woman he found that he had exhausted all the materials at his disposal in the creation of man. There remained no solid elements, Tvashtri, perplexed, sank into a profound reverie. Presently he grasped an idea and took the roundness of the moon and the undulations of the serpent, the flexible branches of plants and the tremor of grasses, the slenderness of the reed and the velvet touch of the flowers, the lightness of leaves and the glance of the rose, the evanescent glitter of a sunbeam and the tears of the clouds, the fickleness of the wind and the timidity of the hare, the vanity of the peacock and the softness of the down which trims the breast of the sparrow, the hardness of the diamond and the sweetness of honey, the cruelty of the tiger and the warmth of the fire, the coldness of the snow, the chattering of the jay, and the cooling of the turtle-dove, and out of these things woman was made.

**Worry Causes Dyspepsia.** Worry is a cause and a source of much unhappiness. It seizes the face with line and furrows and has a most depressing effect upon that hypersensitive organ, the stomach, which at such times becomes a most unwilling and laggard servant. Indeed, it is safe to say that unless encouraged by a cheerful temper and bright or, at least, hopeful thoughts, the stomach will play truant or sulk or do no good work. The physiological explanation of this is the close alliance of the great sympathetic nerves, which are worse than the telephone for carrying bad news; the fear and anxiety which depress the brain cause simultaneously a semi-paralysis of the nerves of the stomach; gastric juices will not flow—and presto! there is indigestion. One sign of mental health is serenity of temper and a self-control that enables us to bear with equanimity the petty trials and jars of life, especially those arising from contact with scolding, irascible, irritating persons. Serenity of mind comes easy to some and hard to others.

**Cure for Uneven Shoulders.** Doctors and tailors have noticed that the number of patients and customers who have even shoulders is increasing.



HOT NIGHT IN THE POOR QUARTER OF NEW YORK CITY.

however, they must jump quickly and resume the suspended work of inducing artificial breathing, and frequently inject stimulants in the region of the heart. Rapidly, but scarcely perceptibly, because of its feeble strokes, the pulse beats continue, and the patient begins to make vigorous movements, showing such strength that the doctors believe they will win the battle.

Finally, after an hour and five minutes of hard work, the fight seems to be won. A shade below 102 is the temperature now, and the stretcher bearers are called. The patient, placed between blankets, is carried off to a ward, the doctors rejoicing as they follow. He reaches the ward alive. Suddenly, however, in a twinkling, the life that has five times been brought out of the shadow, leaves the body forever. The stretcher bearers, again taking up their burden, wend their way to the morgue, and the body of the man who was picked up in the street awaits identification.

This is the story of an actual case that came to Bellevue Hospital. In a large majority of cases the patient reaches the ward living. He is then put in a cot and his temperature carefully watched. This is the great danger in heat prostration, and is met at once with spraying and by stimulation if necessary. If there should be more than one rise in temperature the chances for recovery are very small, congestion and clogging of the veins being almost certain to snap the feeble thread of life.

**The Great Salt Lake.** Prof. W. J. McGee, of the government geological survey, declares that

## THE FORT HALL INDIAN RESERVATION

THE Fort Hall reservation is not able ground in the annals of the West. Within what are its present boundaries, Nathaniel J. Wyeth in 1813 built the original Fort Hall, an Indian trading post, and on August 5 of that year, at sunrise, raised the United States flag over his Fort and stockade. Prior to this time Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri river, had been the frontier post of the United States, and the building of a substantial fort, midway between that place and the mouth of the Columbia river, was a most important event. It signified occupation. All that region was still debatable ground and this raising of the flag had an important influence in ultimately fixing the dividing line between the do-



RAISING THE FLAG ON OLD FORT HALL.

minions of Great Britain and of the United States in the Northwest. The winter prior to the building of Fort Hall, Captain Bonneville and his company of trappers and hunters had camped on the Portneuf plains, near where Pocatello now stands, and hunted over a wide expanse of territory. The bold captain, however, was in truth only a bon vivant and voluptuary in a coarse way and preferred to lord it in the wilderness with a troop of white and red savages at his heels and a new squaw to wife every fortnight, to submitting to the restraints of civilization.

Wyeth, however, came into the wilderness with serious purposes and picked the site for his trading post with care. The position for defense was admirable, the stream preventing approach practically on two sides, and the other sides being free from that fever so necessary to the Indian when pitted with his bow and arrow against the white man.

In Wyeth's party were five missionaries, among them Jason Lee, later a giant figure in the early history of Oregon, and just prior to the completion of Fort Hall, on Sunday, July 27, he preached in the forest adjacent to the fort. This was the first Christian religious service performed within the limits of what is now the State of Idaho. The service seems to have had little practical result at that time, however, for the journals of its founder describe the dedication of Fort Hall as a day of debauchery, when red men and white got gloriously drunk together and closed the day in drunken brawling.

The remains of this old fort are still to be seen. They are locally known as "The Deebles." The only place of Wyeth's work remaining to-day is a chimney of adobe and, while it plainly shows the ravages of time, bids fair to rear its head for many years yet as a monument to the man who planted the United States flag in the heart of the continent and on the Pacific coast, and who, more directly than any other man, marked the way for the ex-teams which so shortly afterwards brought the restless tide of civilization across the roadless continent. Fort Hall soon became a celebrated station in the overland trail.

In the meantime the Indians became hostile and many outrages committed finally led to the establishment of a military post by the United States near the site of the trading post in 1840. This, too, was known as Fort Hall, and is the site of the present Fort Hall Indian school. For a time the Indians were easily overawed, but with the outbreak of the Civil war the

center of the reservation, was sold and now there have been sold 418,000 acres more—the southern part again—all of that part from a line six miles north of Pocatello to the southern limits of the reservation. The Indians still retain the balance of the reservation.



Fair Warning.

"Say, Tiger, I'm sorry to disappoint you, but I just swallowed a can of nitro-glycerin and I am afraid I might interfere with your digestion."—Chicago American.

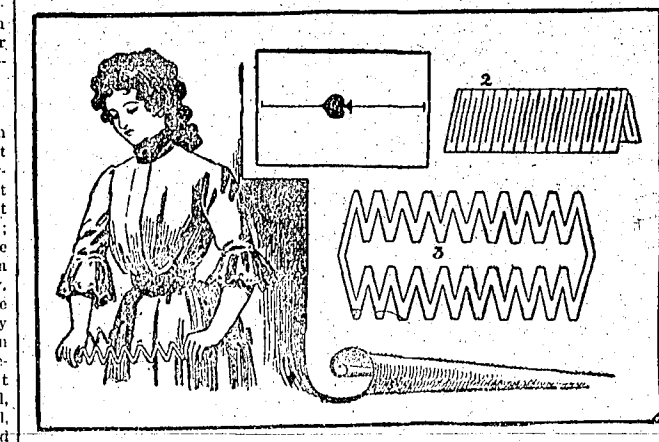
**An Ex-King's Unbending.** Julian Ralph, author and war correspondent, tells a story of the late King Kalakaua, who on one occasion held a reception at the Windsor Hotel in New York. He stood in the parlor with the aldermanic committee "doing the honors" as the people passed by to shake the swarthy monarch's hand. All at once a man reached the King's side in his regular turn, shot out of the line, gripped the King's hand with a hearty grasp, and fairly shouted, "Why, Dave, old man, how are you?" "Why, Billy," said the King, "I'm very glad to see you." "Put it there again!" said the man. "It's a good many years, Dave, since you and I ran to fires together in Honolulu, isn't it?" And the King shook his hand again, smiling with delight at meeting a familiar face among such a multitude of strangers.

The troubles that beset your path are largely due to lack of fairness, lack of sense. The world is only half honest; the people cheat and deceive themselves.

About every so often a woman remembers what the books say, and decides to call "pride" to her rescue.

True love is seldom able to express itself in words.

## TO CRAWL THROUGH A PLAYING CARD.



Cut a playing card lengthwise in the middle, as shown in figure 1 of the illustration. Bend it along the cut and make incisions on both sides, as in figure 2. After unfolding the card, you will have obtained a long band, wide enough to allow a person to crawl through.

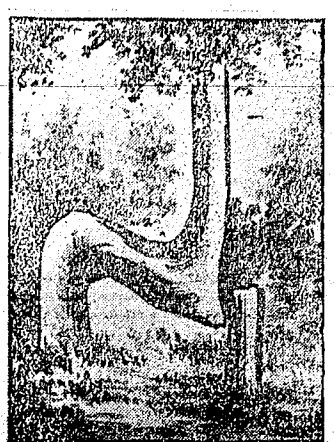
## Notable Ground in the Annals of the West—First Christian Religious Service Conducted in What Is Now Idaho.

Troops were withdrawn from the West and during the five years between 1863 and 1868 the Shoshones maintained a constant warfare against miners, settlers and immigrants. They were bold and insolent savages, fierce fighters and persistent thieves. They were fully completely subdued by General Crook in 1863. Then the Bannocks, and the Boise and Brumby Shoshones were gathered and all settled at the reservation. The same year, by the treaty of Fort Bridger, the Fort Hall reservation was set aside for the use of the tribes located on it. It originally consisted of 1,500,000 acres. Some years ago 500,000 acres on the southern part of the reservation were sold to the government. In 1890 the town site of Pocatello, then practically in

## POTTAWATOMIE TRAIL.

Blazed with Axe and Marked with Contorted Trees.

The Pottawatomie Indians, eighty years ago, did their best to prepare for the present generation of palefaced proof positive of the adage, "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined." A score of oak trees bent and twisted out



BENT TREE ON POTTAWATOMIE TRAIL.

of all semblance to their natural shape and still bearing signs of the scarring ax of the savage, stand to-day marking points along the line leading from the shore of Lake Michigan a few miles north of Chicago to the famous swamp of the Skokie. These oaks, when saplings, were cut and bent by the Indians to mark the line of their trail through the dense forest of the northeastern Illinois shore.

On the lake bluff in the town of Highland Park, Ill., is a circle of stones marking the place where once the Pottawatomies built their council fires. It is from this point almost directly northwest that the Indian trail, along which the bent oaks stand as sentinels, led away through the woods to the haunts of the mallard in the marshes and thence again through the woods to the waters of the Desplaines.

## FAVORITE OF KINGS.

Wonder of Her Age, Mme. Janauschek Is Now Penniless.

Penniless and suffering from paralysis, Mme. Fanny Janauschek, one of the greatest actresses of her day, the pride of Europe and the wonder of America, is lying in a cheap boarding house at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., having gone to the famous health resort in hope of regaining her health. Once she was rich and feted and envied; now all of her jewelry has been sold to supply her needs, and she finds herself deserted by all of her friends and unsupplied with even the common luxuries of the poor.

The story of Mme. Janauschek's life is romantic. In her prime she was the queen of the European stage. Royal and imperial gifts were showered upon her. She numbered among her most ardent admirers the late Empress of Russia, the King of Bavaria, the King of Holland, Louis Napoleon and viceroys, ambassadors and noblemen by the score. All of these had paid their tribute to the tragedienne, and when she first came to the United States in 1857, the jewels she brought with her as presents from her devotees in Europe were worth \$200,000. It has been said of her, so successful has been her stage career, that she hypnotized her audiences.

The Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The great increase of British maritime trade in the seventh century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of Charles II., who, understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory in 1675, on the hill which was formerly the site of a castle occupied by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, the alterations being carried out under Sir Christopher Wren. On the Duke's death the property reverted to the Crown, and in succeeding reigns the castle was used as a royal habitation, a prison, and a place of defence. It was here that the Earl of Leicester was confined when he incurred the displeasure of Queen Elizabeth by marrying the Countess of Essex.

**The Hermit Woman of Oban.** A woman has for some time past created considerable stir in Scotland by her not only free but apparently obstinate choice of a hermit's life in a cave, some sixteen miles from Oban. Despite the inclement weather, the woman, who is apparently about forty years old, steadily refuses to leave her cave, and, since the latter is below high-water mark, the landowner, the Marquis of Breadalban, can not dislodge her. She has now strewn some dried bracken over the cave, but her plight during wet weather has been deplorable. The woman's name is Christina MacMaster. She speaks English and Gaelic.

**A Gold Cradle.** In 1720 a certain German Prince sent to Queen Ulrica Eleonora, of Sweden, a cradle of solid gold as a christening present for her child. The ship containing the gift was driven by a terrible gale on to the shores of the island of Tjorn, where it became a total wreck. The inhabitants of the island massacred the shipwrecked mariners and pillaged the ship, but the cradle, by a curious chain of circumstances was saved, and now lies buried in a lonely part of the island. The story having by some means revived, the present King of Sweden has offered 10,000 kronen—about £500—to whoever discovers Queen Ulrica's cradle of gold.

**Friendship's Tribute.** The Youth—I think Bessie Billus is as pretty as she can be. Don't you?

The Maiden—Oh, yes; if she could think of any way to make herself prettier you can bet she'd try it.—Chicago Tribune.

Some people get overworked—pushing around looking for a cool spot.

## RUSSELL SAGT, NEW YORK FINANCIER, IS 86 YEARS OF AGE.



Russell Sage, who recently celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday, is one of the picturesque characters of the time and has been prominent in New York for more than half a century, not alone because of his great wealth, which rings up in the many millions, but also on account of his original personality. Mr. Sage began life as a farmer's boy, but at the age of 12 was hired to a grocer, and soon owned a store of his own in Troy, his native State. In early life he dabbled in politics, and was Alderman of his town in 1845. Railroad operations soon attracted him, however, and when Jay Gould began his gigantic stock manipulations Mr. Sage was his most intimate friend and business associate. Mr. Sage has figured in most of the large Wall Street episodes and crises of the last quarter of a century, and in some spectacular personal escapades.

## KNOX IN CAFE QUARREL.

Attorney General Punishes Philadelphia Millionaire.

Attorney General Knox admits that he was a participant in an unpleasantness in a cafe at Atlantic City, but he claims that published accounts of the affair have been greatly exaggerated. Friends of the Attorney General who were present at the "scene at Atlantic City" state that, so far from being struck by three infuriated capitalists who disapproved of his course regarding the trusts, Mr. Knox was the means of inflicting condign punishment upon one of the party.

According to Mr. Long, private secretary to the Attorney General, who was present, a party of men, including several Philadelphia millionaires, among whom were said to have been Charles T. Schenck, Theodore Gramp and Mr. Stevenson, entered an Atlantic City cafe and took a table near that at which the Attorney General, his family and several friends were seated.

Some of the newcomers became boisterous, Mr. Long says, and used excited language and such that it became unpleasant to Mr. Knox and his friends to remain near them. Mr. Knox accordingly asked a waiter to step over and request that the loud language cease. The waiter did so, and the men, becoming enraged, grew more violent than before.

"Well," Mr. Long says, "the result was a slight encounter. It is not true that Mr. Knox was struck. One of the other men got it good and hard, however. He was struck by one of our party. I don't care to say who struck him. Then order was restored. That's all there was to it."

This is the story according to a New York correspondent.

## TYPHOID IS EPIDEMIC.

Chicago Health Statistics Show Big Increase in Disease.

Typhoid fever is epidemic in Chicago, according to reports from hospitals and statistical physicians. At the Cook County Hospital Friday there were 250 cases of the disease, or more than three times as many as were under treatment at the corresponding season last year. That typhoid fever is swiftly increasing in prevalence is shown by the fact that of the 250 cases at the county hospital, 137 have been gained since the beginning of August, the record for July being 133. In other words, the increase has been 88 per cent in less than a third of a month. The whole city, according to the health department, has 40 to 50 per cent more typhoid cases than are normally known at this season of the year.

## PRINCE OF SIAM HERALDED.

State Department Is Notified of the Coming Royal Visit.

The State Department has been officially informed of the approaching visit of the crown prince of Siam, Somdet Chovra Maha Vajiravudh, as he is called for short, and Prince Chakrabongse Vajiravudh, his brother, together with a party of nobles and attendants. It is expected that the party will arrive in America on Sept. 30 or Oct. 1, and the official calls in Washington are to be made Oct. 7 and 8.

The official portion of the party will consist of the crown prince and his two aids, Col. Phya Raju Vajob and Capt. Lung Sam Seddit, and his private secretary, Mon R. Conventry, while the young prince will also have an aid. The names of the nobles accompanying the party were not given.

**News of Minor Note.** May Irwin, home from England, says she has quit the stage.

Fire in Pittsburg business district caused \$300,000 loss. Explosion injured five firemen.

George D. Middleton was electrocuted at Clinton prison, New York, for the murder of his wife in 1901.

The steamship Roslin Castle, sailed from Hamilton, Bermuda, for South Africa with the first party of returning Boers, numbering 350 persons, on board.

The Serbian cabinet, which resigned on July 25, has ended the crisis which resulted from the resignation by consenting to remain in office.



**Dr. Last Walt.**  
The white-robed nurses quietly bustled themselves at the patient's bedside. He was plainly breathing his last.  
"Have you anything to say?" tenderly asked the attending physician.  
"Nothing," replied the dying man. "It is only this regret—this remorse—that I feel this blow to my self-respect."  
He breathed now in a labored manner, and they bent lower to hear his story divulged.  
"Oh!" wailed the unfortunate, "to think—that I have been smothered all the anti-speed laws in childendom against automobiles, and then—and then—to be run over by an ice wagon!"  
It was too much, and he gave up the ghost in mortal agony. — Baltimore News.

**What a Good Name Does.**  
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11th.—Mr. Vahlberg, of 222 South Peoria St., this city, had for years been an invalid with liver complaint and kidney trouble which was fast hastening him to the grave. The doctors gave him up and his friends and neighbors all declared he could not live.  
His brother came from Minneapolis to see him before he died and inquired if he had tried Dodd's Kidney Pills.  
On being told that this remedy had not been used he went out at once and bought a box, feeling satisfied from what he knew of Dodd's Kidney Pills and the fact that they had been doing in Minnesota, that they would save his brother's life.  
The first two days Mr. Vahlberg seemed to grow worse, but after that he gradually improved under the treatment and was soon restored to complete good health.

**Undoubtedly the Case.**  
It was 11:30 p. m. by the clock in the steeple when the youth felt called upon to say something.  
"Don't you know," he remarked, "I could sit by your side forever, and in the case, suppressing a yawn, and at the present writing it looks as though you intended to"—Chicago News.

**Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?**  
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It keeps tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen Feet, and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

**Plenty of Help.**  
"Yes, everybody is willing to give Jinks a boost now."  
"Why now, especially?"  
"He is on his feet again."—Indianapolis News.

**Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP** for Children Teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. Soothe a Colic.

**MRS. J. E. O'DONNELL**  
Was Sick Eight Years with Female Trouble and Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Dear Mrs. PINKHAM:—I have never in my life given a testimonial before, but you have done so much for me that I feel called upon to give you this unsolicited acknowledgment of



MRS. JENNIE E. O'DONNELL, President of Oakland Women's Riding Club, the wonderful curative value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For eight years I had female trouble, falling of the womb and other complications. During that time I was more or less of an invalid and not much good for anything, until one day I found a book in my hall selling of the cures you could perform. I became interested; I bought a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was helped; I continued its use and in seven months was cured, and since that time I have had perfect health. Thanks, dear Mrs. Pinkham, again, for the health I now enjoy."—Mrs. JENNIE O'DONNELL, 278 East 81st St., Chicago, Ill. \$5.00 per bottle if above testimonial is not genuine.

**Women suffering from any form of female ills can be cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. That's sure.**  
Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

**Ward's Big Bargain Book** ards off high prices, by hoarding goods to all, or a dollar, I'll save you many dollars.

It contains over 1,000 pages of whole-sale prices on 70,000 different articles—17,000 illustrations are included. It is a real money-saver. It will save you 25 to 50 cents for everything you buy. Send for it today. It costs only 10 cents. Write to Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**  
CHICAGO

**RODNEY'S**  
The house that tells the truth.

**RODNEY'S**  
Rodney's Ready Relief Cures Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Backache, Stomachache, and all the ills that afflict the human system. It is a real house-keeper's friend. It is a real family doctor. It is a real life-saver. It is a real money-saver. It is a real house-keeper's friend. It is a real family doctor. It is a real life-saver. It is a real money-saver.

**CANDY CATARRHIC**  
Cure for Catarrh of the Bladder and Uterus. It is a real house-keeper's friend. It is a real family doctor. It is a real life-saver. It is a real money-saver.

**WARD'S**  
Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold to bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

**WARD'S**  
If afflicted with Weak Eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

## EDWARD IS CROWNED

THE KING IS GIVEN THE SYMBOL OF MAJESTY.

Historic Service Lends Nothing of Ornateness by Its Diminution—Details of the Ceremony Show It to Be Harmonious at All Points.

The coronation of King Edward and the Queen Consort Alexandra has at last taken its place in history. In famous Westminster Abbey—like the national church and the national mausoleum of Great Britain—where a long line of British sovereigns have been crowned and where repose the ashes of potentate and subject, of statesmen and warriors and scientists and men of letters the crown of Kingly jurisdiction has been placed



KING EDWARD VII.

upon the head of England's seventh Edward.  
Toned and subdued was the ceremony Saturday as compared with the gorgeous spectacle which was planned for June 26 last and which had to be deferred owing to the critical sickness of the King. To meet the changed situation, the ceremonies within the abbey were curtailed and much of the pomp and splendor was omitted. The coronation was simpler in tone and was as much a thanksgiving service



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

for the restoration of the King's health as a display of ostentatious power and pride. Salutes from the Tower of London and the guns at Hyde Park at 4:30 a. m. boomed out a welcome to coronation day. The sunrise found many people on the streets, some of whom had not lain down all night, and many others who had been lying on the grass in the park all night close to the route where the procession is to pass. The weather was cloudy and lowering.

The superstitious dread of some further disaster to cause another postponement of the ceremonies would not down and served to make the spirit of the day. The King himself was as nervous in this regard as the most superstitious of his people. Despite his recovered health the strain of waiting had been heavy upon him, and it is said that he slept little during Friday night and rose before 4 o'clock.

Little of the elaborate state preparations made upon the previous occasion were to be seen, and in place of the miles of streets lined with gorgeous decorations and flanked by a bulwark of standards there was but the small distance between Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey in which any sign of a great coming event could be discerned. The sight, seeing public looked in vain for the blaze of barbaric splendor which was so impressive during the few days before the late previously set for the coronation, for the foreign embassies had gone to their homes, His Majesty, the special ambassador of King Menelik, king of Abyssinia, being the only exception to this rule. The main thoroughfares, miles of which were gay with flags and bunting in June, were stripped except for the illumination fixtures which were allowed to remain in place. Cheapside, Fleet street and the Strand all told contained scarcely six decorated buildings.

Scene in the Abbey.  
In historic Westminster Abbey were gathered representatives from every corner of a worldwide empire, to lend grace and impressiveness and majesty to the scene. There were the immediate members of the royal house of England. There were colonial premiers and envoys from states which were independent of the British government when Victoria was

crowned sixty-four years ago. There were the lords temporal and the lords spiritual of the United Kingdom, resident in their robes of state and embodying the power and the influence which have made England great and respected among the nations of the world. There

were princesses in their jewels and coronets and crimson robes and other lovely women reflecting the graces and the beauty of foreign lands. There was united almost all grades of distinction and almost all of the religious beliefs common among men. There the representatives of 'republican simplicity' touched elbows with the representatives of constitutional royalty and with those who still adhere to the rule of autocracy and despotism. The east met the west within the historic walls and Indian princes with pedigrees and family traditions dating back for thousands of years gazed upon the same scenes with representatives from that land of yesterday—Australia.

Lacking in Display.  
Amid such a scene as this King Edward and Queen Alexandra were crowned. They chose from Buckingham Palace to the abbey the royal state coach drawn by eight cream-colored Flemish horses—the same used by the late Queen Victoria in the year of her jubilee. The route to the abbey was ablaze with decorations and was lined by vast numbers of people. There were vacant places on many of the stands, however, for a large share of the sightseers gathered for the coronation last June have since scattered over the continent, while some returned to their homes in America and in the provinces.

The intensity of the enthusiasm aroused over the coronation date in June had died out to a large extent and the scenes in the streets as well as in the abbey were tame compared with what they would have been had the coronation taken place in June. In the abbey there was not the picturesque and imposing audience that would have witnessed the coronation in June. There were no foreign princes in attendance and the special envoys who came to London for the coronation in June had returned to their homes. The gathering was thus more of a domestic or rather of an imperial nature. The colonies through their premiers were well represented and the picturesque touch was added to the gathering by the Indian princes.

Ceremony of Coronation.  
The ritual of the coronation was curtailed greatly and no unnecessary strain was laid upon the King. The ceremony did not last longer than an hour and physicians were on hand in case there should be any demand for their services. All superfluous prayers and functions were omitted. The coronation of the King was carried out by Archbishop Temple and the anointing and crowning of Queen Alexandra by the Archbishop of York. While the postponement of the corona-

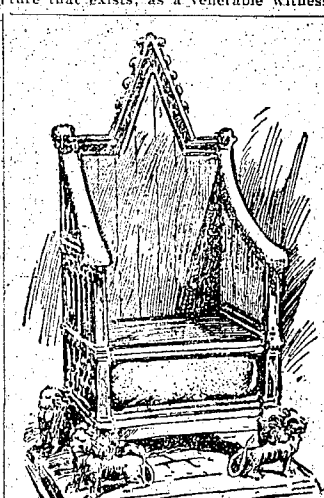


GEN. SMITH.

tion in June was a great disappointment to the people, there is no disguising the fact that the King's sickness, by arousing public sympathy, has greatly popularized him. And the note that ran through the coronation ceremonies of Saturday was one of satisfaction and rejoicing that the King has been restored to his people.

THE CORONATION CHAIR.

A Most Interesting Piece of Historic Furniture.  
All British rulers have sat in this chair to be crowned. The chair is one of the most interesting pieces of historic furniture that exists; as a venerable witness



THE CORONATION CHAIR.

In the long history of Great Britain its value cannot be overestimated, and not only so, but as a work of art, made by order of King Edward I. to incense the stone from Stone, its importance is equal to that of King. Comparatively few persons at the coronation ever get near enough to test the truth of the tradition that the chair gives out a sound when a legitimate heir to the throne sits in it. In the case of a pretender it is said to be dumb. The sound comes, it is alleged, not from the wooden framework of the chair, but from the stone of destiny beneath the seat. This stone is said to be the one Jacob used as a pillow when he dreamed of the angels.

REPRESENTED ARMY AND NAVY.

Rear Admiral Watson and Major General Wilson.

Rear Admiral Watson, the American navy's coronation representative, has spent forty-six years in Uncle Sam's sea service. He saw the hottest kind of fighting during the Civil War and blockaded the north coast of Cuba during the Spanish war.

Major Gen. James H. Wilson, a gallant veteran of the Civil, Spanish-American and Chinese wars, represented the army at the coronation ceremony. He was a corps commander under Sheridan and in the author of several books.

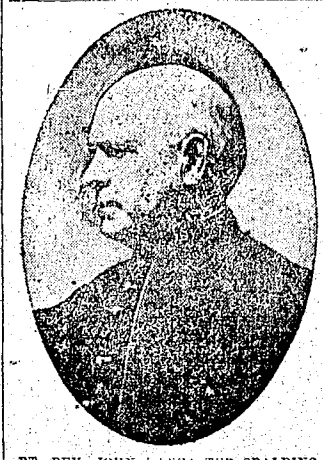
Charles Willis, aged 15, and Walter Henderson, aged 16, fell off a raft of logs between Newburg and Rockport, Ind., and were drowned.

## RIGHT REV. JOHN L. SPALDING.

Noted Prelate Who May Be Catholic Archbishop of Chicago.

The clergy of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago have recommended John Lancaster Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, Ill., as the most fitting successor to the late Archbishop Fedhan. Bishop Spalding has been in charge of the diocese over which he now rules for more than a quarter of a century. He has transformed a small, struggling diocese into a compact, powerful see, possessing nearly 250 churches instead of 51, and notable for the size and excellence of its college schools and seminaries, at having nearly a quarter of a million Catholics within its boundaries.

For 250 years the ancestors of Bishop Spalding have lived in America, the first of the name to come to the new world

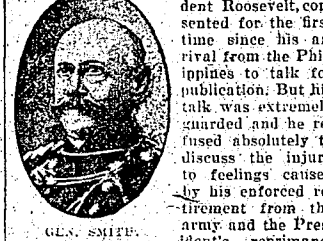


RT. REV. JOHN LANCASTER SPALDING.

being a follower of Lord Baltimore. During the reigns of Henry VIII, Elizabeth, in England, the Spalding family was distinguished for its loyalty to the Catholic Church. The present Bishop's ancestry is partly Irish, as well as English. He was born in Lebanon, Ky., on June 2, 1840. His uncle was the late Archbishop of Baltimore. He received his education in this country, and after being ordained he went to Rome for a special course of study in the Belgian College, and in 1865 he returned to the United States, 25 years old, prepared with exceptional thoroughness for his life work.

SMITH CLAIMS NO BLAME.

Disgraced Officer Says His Campaign in Philippines Was Not Cruel.  
General Jacob H. Smith, who was court-martialed in Manila for his "kill and burn" order and later was relieved with a reprimand by President Roosevelt, consented for the first time since his arrival from the Philippines to talk for publication. But his talk was extremely guarded and he refused absolutely to discuss the injury to feelings caused by his enforced retirement from the army and the President's reprimand.



GEN. SMITH.

"I am still in the government's service," he said, "and not at liberty to discuss recent personal occurrences."

Of his forced retirement from the army General Smith said:  
"It was an unexpected surprise to me. I naturally supposed that I would receive a reprimand as a result of the verdict of the court martial, but nothing more. I always have tried to do my duty in a conscientious manner and conduct myself as a soldier."

"I spent most of the time I was in the islands in and around Samar. I always tried to do what seemed best for the people in both districts. The natives of Luzon seem considerably more civilized than those of the islands. Some of those in Samar are nothing but savages and of course cannot be treated like civilized people. They all would resort to most barbarous methods of warfare at times."

"Instances of the torture and slaughter of American soldiers are very numerous. All of my commands know that they were not unduly severe with the natives. I always have tried to conduct my campaign with the least possible cruelty. It is not for me to say whether I deserve it or not. I have done what I thought was right and am ready to settle down in quiet."

REVENUE RECEIPTS SMALLER.

Repeal of War Taxes Causes Decrease of \$35,000,000.

The commissioner of internal revenue has prepared the annual preliminary report of the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902. The report shows that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated \$271,807,990, which includes \$373,378 tax on money orders turned over to the postmaster general to the collector for the district of Maryland, and for which no expense for collection was incurred, making a decrease of \$55,000,000 from the receipts for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1901, and which decrease resulted from the provisions of the act of Congress of date March 2, 1901, rescinding in part and repealing in part the war revenue taxes imposed under the act of Congress of June 13, 1898.

The expenses of the bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, will approximate \$4,712,894.



The Comic Side of the News.

Attorney General Knox is still forgetting to look up the coat trust.

It Iowa is under water much longer it may begin to clamor for ship subsidies.

A Chicago man shot his wife because he loved her. Some men are so demonstrative.

Not hearing from the President, the beef trust, perhaps, is hoping that he has forgotten it.

General Buller will persist in rising from the dead. Who says the age of miracles is past?

President Roosevelt is only beginning to discuss many men there were in the tough rider regiment.

Danahess the trusts will be eating their usual three meals a day when the czar gets through fighting them.

Mr. Wu is to have honors bestowed on him when he gets back to China. Everybody hopes they will not hurt.

Washington day was reported quiet at the President's home, which speaks volumes for the President's self-restraint.

It is a great vacation year, for the small boy has only to take off his clothes to go swimming almost anywhere.

## STREET REFUSE OF PARIS.

How It Is Collected and Disposed of in the French Capital.

The problem of the disposal of a city's refuse has never yet been satisfactorily solved. It has been supposed that the system in vogue in Paris was as nearly perfect as any that could be devised, but the officials of that municipality are not satisfied with results.

The prefect of the Seine has submitted to the Municipal Council a new and comprehensive scheme with respect to the disposal of household refuse. Since M. Poubelle, inventor of a dustbin bearing his name, reorganized the collection of refuse from the houses of the capital when he was at the prefecture there has been little to complain of respecting that part of the matter. The great question in Paris now is what is to be done with the refuse when collected, especially when it requires an outlay of about 3,500,000 francs per annum.

According to the new plan Paris would be divided into four sections of five arrondissements each, and in each section would be erected. The method to be employed is that already adopted by several cities with considerable success, viz., incineration.

However, the refuse of only one arrondissement would be burned, that of the other four being pulverized and transformed into artificial manure for the important market gardening districts around Paris. There would also be a special station near the Halles for the disposal of the large quantity of refuse gathered in the markets daily. The cost of this scheme would be 10,000,000 francs, and the annual outlay for its maintenance 2,900,000 francs, which would mean a saving of about 500,000 francs, as compared with the present system. The great difficulty, however, will be to put the 10,000,000 francs in the city's already overburdened budget.

CULTIVATING A CARRIAGE.

Carry a Weight on Your Head if You Would Stand Erect.

A stooping figure is not only a familiar expression of weakness or old age, but it is, when caused by careless habits, a direct cause of contracted chest and defective breathing. Unless you rid yourself of this crook while at school you will probably go bent to your grave. There is one good way to cure it. Shoulder braces will not help. One needs not an artificial substitute, but some means to develop the muscles whose duty it is to hold the head and shoulders erect. I know of only one bull's-eye shot, says a writer in Hall's Journal of Health.

It is to carry a weight on the head. A sheepskin or other strong bag filled with twenty or thirty pounds of sand is a good weight. When engaged in your morning studies, either before or after breakfast, put the bag of sand on your head, hold your head erect, draw your chin close to your neck and walk slowly about the room; coming back if you please every minute or two to your book or carrying the book as you walk.

The muscles whose duty it is to hold the head and shoulders erect are bit, not with scattering shot, but with a rifle ball. The bones of the spine and the intervertebral substance will soon accommodate themselves to the new attitude. One year of daily practice with the bag, half an hour morning and evening, will give you a noble carriage without interfering a moment with your studies.

CASTORIA  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson  
Even a Bookworm Will Turn.  
"Mr. Gumstick is one of the most self-sacrificing men I know of," said Miss Cayenne.  
"In what way?"  
"He takes chances of becoming utterly demoralized in order to find out what books he ought to prevent other people from reading."—Washington Star.

Indirect Orator.  
"Oh, if you please, mmm, there's no need for dinner. The butcher has been and gone and never come this morning."—Punch.

The sackbut is a very ancient instrument of the trombone family. It is believed by some authorities to have been provided with a slide like the trombone of the present day.

Piso's Cure for Consumption promptly relieves my little 5-year-old sister of cough.—Miss L. A. Pearce, 23 Filling street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1901.

The Island of Sakhalin, the great penal colony of Russia, has splendid forests of fir and pine.

The great secret of success in life is to be ready when your opportunity comes.—Disraeli.

A rock bottom argument is a hard one to contest.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

personally interviewed at their homes say Doan's Kidney Pills cured them. Thousands took advantage of this following free offer directly it was made. Friends heard of their cure; thus came the great fame of Doan's. They realized what they promised. By their direct action on kidney structure, backache, back, hip, and loin pain is removed. The conditions causing sleeplessness, heart pal-

pitiation, headache, and nervousness passes away; swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish. They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, excessive, pain in passing, dribbling, and frequency. These pills dissolve and remove calculi and gravel. They are free to readers of this paper for a few days. Cut out coupon, fill address plainly, and mail to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

You Get This Free by Cutting out this.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Please send me Doan's Kidney Pills, by mail, on N. Y. cut-out charge, trial box Doan's Kidney Pills.

Name.....  
Post-office.....  
State.....  
Name this paper.....

Doan's Kidney Pills.

A SPECIFIC FOR

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

## PELVIC CATARRH

CAUSES

Palpitation of the Heart, Cold Hands and Feet, Sinking Feelings—Peruna Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.



Mrs. X. Schneider.

One woman has dyspepsia, another bronchitis, another Bright's disease, another liver complaint, another consumption, another female complaint. These women would be very much surprised to hear that they are all suffering with chronic catarrh. But it is so, nevertheless.

Each one of these troubles and a great many more are simply catarrh—that is, chronic inflammation of the mucous lining of whichever organ is affected. Any internal remedy that will cure catarrh in one location will cure it in any other. This is why Peruna has become so justly famous in the cure of female diseases. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures remain. Peruna does not palliate—it cures.

Hon. Joseph B. Crowley, Congressman from Illinois, writes from Robinson, Ill., the following praise for the great catarrhal tonic, Peruna. Congressman Crowley says:

"Mrs. Crowley has taken a number of bottles of Peruna on account of nervous troubles. It has proven a strong tonic and lasting cure. I can cheerfully recommend it."—J. B. Crowley.

A catarrh book sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio. If you do not desire a permanent and satisfactory result from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Paul Ford's Courtesy.  
No other anecdote concerning the late Paul Leicester Ford shows better his innate courtesy and self-possession than the following.

It was at a literary reception in Brooklyn. A number of "lions" of greater or less magnitude were there, among them a clergyman whose somewhat arrogant manner made him unduly conspicuous.

As he came forward, blinking nervously, to greet his hostess, he noticed a short, slight figure standing at her side.

Without looking more closely at this second person, whom he supposed to be one of the boys of the neighborhood, the clergyman slapped him familiarly on the shoulder saying:

"Well, and how are you, my little man?"

"Very well, thank you," replied the other, politely, amid a general gasp from those around them.

"Fine lad! Who is he?" queried the clergyman, turning to his hostess.

"It is Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, the guest of honor this evening," she answered.

Nail-Biting a Matter of Nerves.  
For a number of years a distinguished French physician, Dr. Berillon, has been making observations pertaining to the habit of finger-nail biting. The facts which he has gathered show that the habit is a result of a diseased nervous system. He examined the pupils in a number of schools. The habit is much more prevalent among girls than among boys. In some schools 50 per cent of the girl pupils had contracted the habit. It was noted that the nail-biters were the poorest students. The habit prevails most frequently between the ages of 12 and 14.

\$100.00 Cash Prize for a Name.  
For the new Daily Limited train to California to be placed in service November 1, 1902, by the Rock Island System and Southern Pacific Company, via the El Paso Short Line. The competition is open to the public and conditions involve no fees of any kind. For circular of instructions, address at once John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago.

Plowed Up.  
Rube—"Wen you goin' ter sit at yer supper plowin'?"  
Josh—"I don't calc'late to do none."

Rube—"You don't? Why?"  
Josh—"Wont have ter. Tre 'lowed a lot of amateur golfers ter use my fields for practice sence Febrary."

Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

The Voice of Experience.  
"Papa," said the small boy, looking up from his book, "what is a curio?"  
"A curio," replied the father, thoughtfully, "is something that costs ten times what it's worth."—Chicago Post.

FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE

personally interviewed at their homes say Doan's Kidney Pills cured them. Thousands took advantage of this following free offer directly it was made. Friends heard of their cure; thus came the great fame of Doan's. They realized what they promised. By their direct action on kidney structure, backache, back, hip, and loin pain is removed. The conditions causing sleeplessness, heart pal-

pitiation, headache, and nervousness passes away; swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish. They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, excessive, pain in passing, dribbling, and frequency. These pills dissolve and remove calculi and gravel. They are free to readers of this paper for a few days. Cut out coupon, fill address plainly, and mail to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

You Get This Free by Cutting out this.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Please send me Doan's Kidney Pills, by mail, on N. Y. cut-out charge, trial box Doan's Kidney Pills.

Name.....  
Post-office.....  
State.....  
Name this paper.....

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills.



## THE OBSCURE MAN'S CONSOLATION.

Of me the great world never has heard,  
Yet I in this am somewhat blessed,  
My lowly state has never stirred  
Envy in any human breast.

And if I do not feel inclined  
To strive some mighty part to play,  
In this I consolation find,  
I stand not in another's way.

If I ne'er seek wealth's lofty height,  
One thing at least I feel and know;  
Rivals do not scheme day and night  
To bring about my overthrow.

And if I am of lowly birth,  
And a retiring life have led,  
I doubt if there is on the earth  
One soul that wishes I were dead.

To make this great earth theirs alone,  
Men have their days in scheming  
Passed,  
But we the stubborn fact must own—  
Old mother earth gets all at last.  
—Thomas F. Porter, in Boston Globe.

## As Death Drew Near.

"Well, doctor," said the man on the couch, "what is the verdict?"

"Frankly,"  
"Frankly, I've strong reasons, Dale, as you know of old; I can hear it, whatever it is. Is it—the Beyond?"

"Why, no, Inderwick, I trust not. I trust not. But Sir James agrees with me that only an operation on the brain can save your reason, perhaps your life."

"And you doubt if it will do either? Come, Dale, old fellow, be honest with me. We've known each other since we were boys, and you never knew me to funk the risk, whatever it was."

"My dear Gilbert, the fact is I don't think there is more than about one chance in a thousand that you'll pull through. MacPherson says the odds are a great deal more in your favor; but you know what Sir James is, you are a case to him, and though I don't doubt that he honestly thinks he believes what he says, I've still less doubt that the opportunity of performing such an operation gives an unconscious bias to his judgment."

"I see," said Captain Inderwick; "his optimism is bred of the opportunity of demonstrating his skill. Well, suppose we abandon the operation, what then?"

Dr. Dale was silent.

"Dale, do you want me to still further imperil my already threatened existence by throwing the sofa pillow at you?"

"Gilbert, old chap," said Dale, "the one circumstance in your case about which there is no doubt whatever is that if the tumor is not removed nothing on earth can possibly save your reason."

"And if it is removed I have about one chance in a thousand of surviving it?"

"Yes, I may be wrong and Mac may be right, but you asked me for my frank and honest opinion, and I have given it."

"Thanks, old man. That's what I wanted. It's rather hard lines perhaps, but—and he held out his hand, which the other man grasped affectionately, and they both lapsed into silence.

Hard lines? Yes. How old was he? Thirty-three—thirty-four. Well, say between the two.

Invalided home from the war before it had well begun, by reason of this confounded tumor or whatever it was, which had suddenly manifested itself in his brain; cheated out of the glory he might have won during the campaign, and cheated, too, perhaps, out of the great joy of his life, his union with Margaret Orme, which if all went well was to have taken place in the early summer, or at any rate as soon as possible after the trouble in South Africa was over.

And now? What highwaymen these doctors were: "Your reason or your life!"

And there was one chance in a thousand that he would recover; none whatever that he would retain his sanity unless he took that greater risk.

He had lost his reason once already, and although the sea voyage had helped him back to mental health again he knew well enough that this respite would not last.

Better be dead than mad—what? Much better; much better. Margaret would sorrow over him dead; mad, he would be a haunting nightmare to her, a constant, ghastly grief.

Better, much better dead. Perhaps, in the Beyond—who could tell?—he might see her, watch over her, wait for her. Ah, well!

"When can it be done, Dale?" he said suddenly.

"You have decided, then, Gilbert?"

"Oh, yes, there's nothing else for it, of course."

"It could be done on Friday, but you would have to come up to the hospital for it."

"Well, old chap, arrange it for me, will you? In the meantime, I'll put my affairs in order in case that one small chance of mine does not come off."

suffered no inconvenience from it nor was the process of recovery either long or tedious.

He had put one thought in his mind, and that was to get back to South Africa before the fighting was over, and this idea took such firm possession of him that the sense of time left him, and when Dale pronounced him out of danger it seemed to him that the operation had taken place no longer ago than the day before.

He had no difficulty in persuading Dale to get him certified as fit for duty, or in obtaining permission from the war office to start at once for the Cape in order to rejoin his regiment at the front.

He found himself in good company on board the Tantallon Castle, for troops were still being sent out to Africa, and among the officers on board were several old friends, all of them in high spirits at the prospect of active service after a long spell of idleness at home.

As it turned out it was very active service indeed, and Gilbert had many opportunities of distinguishing himself.

With the capitulation of Pretoria, however, the campaign came to an end, and his regiment was one of the first to come home again.

It was with a light heart, Gilbert told himself, that he was setting out on the voyage home, for he was down for the Victoria Cross, as well as for promotion, and Margaret had written out to say that she was so proud of him that she was willing to let their marriage take place immediately after his return.

But was he, after all, as happy as he should be?

It was with many searchings of the heart that Gilbert asked himself that question on the way home.

Within a few days of his arrival the dream of his later life would become reality; yet as he told himself that this was so, he was conscious that there was no enthusiasm, no responsive thrill in his heart, and before the voyage was over he realized with a sense of dumb misery that the thought of Margaret no longer had the power to stir him as of old, could no longer rouse within him the fire which always hitherto the very breathing of her name had kindled.

What was it, what was the matter with him? he asked himself a hundred times a day.

He had seen no other woman since he and his promised wife had parted less than three months before, had dreamt of no other woman in that tender relation toward him save Margaret; yet over her fair face heart and intellect were at war within him.

Intellect still loved her, called her by every endearing name, dwelt on the soft music of her voice, recalled each tone and look, and saw again the lovelight in her sweet gray eyes.

Heart was cold and skeptical and unmoved by any of these imaginative raptures.

"What on earth is the matter with me?" he asked himself. "I seem to be able to watch this struggle between two of my inner selves just as one does in dreams sometimes, when the Ego seems to detach itself and become impersonal. I wonder what old MacPherson put inside my head when he took that tumor out! Upon my word, I believe I'm going mad after all!"

By the time the *Livada* reached Southampton he was in a fever to see Margaret once more, and fight the struggle out with her.

Perhaps the sight of her, the touch of her hands, of her lips, would put him right again. But if not, if these doubts still assailed him, why, he must frankly tell her so.

After all, the change which he feared had taken place in him might be imaginary.

He had gone through a good deal during these last few months, and the excitement of a campaign pushed forward at express speed, in order to strike a final and decisive blow, had no doubt contributed in some measure toward unfixing him.

When he alighted at Waterloo he had almost persuaded himself that his doubts and fears were nothing more substantial than the unwelcome memories of a bad dream, and when he found himself in the train once more on the way to the Moors he was within an ace of being his old light-hearted self again.

He had telegraphed the time of his arrival, and at the little wayside station he found Margaret awaiting him, and with a dull sense of pain he realized that the change in him was, after all, no dream, for he saw in Margaret's eyes that she detected it even while greeting him.

As he took his seat beside her in the phaeton he found himself asking almost mechanically, how she had passed the time, how General Orme was, and a dozen commonplace questions, her replies to which were scarcely heeded.

He saw her glance at him again and again with pain and wonder in her eyes, until at last it seemed that she could hear it no longer.

"Dearest," she said very tenderly, "what is the matter? You are not yourself. What is it?"

"Oh, my darling girl," he groaned, "I don't know! I would give ten years of my life to know what it is. I am only conscious that since that operation some subtle change has been in progress within me. There are two souls at war. To one you are as dear as you ever were—nay, infinitely dearer. To the other you are indifferent. One soul loves you still; the other soul does not know you as my Margaret at all, as my betrothed; and heaven help me, Margaret, but between the two I think I am going mad!"

"My poor boy!" said Margaret, "you want rest and quiet. We will put off our wedding—indeed, if you wish, and you shall stay at the manor and I will nurse you back to health and strength again."

He shook his head gloomily, and they spoke no more of these intimate concerns.

The general was delighted to welcome his daughter's lover home again, and expressed no wonderment when Margaret told him that Gilbert was feeling the effects of the campaign and that the wedding would therefore be postponed.

The next two or three days passed quietly and uneventfully. Save for Margaret's unfeigned tenderness they would have passed for Gilbert very sadly, for as the hours went by he became morbidly conscious that the joy of being with the woman he so fondly loved was growing less and less.

He woke late on the Sunday morning, and the sunlight streaming through his window gave him a strange blissful sense of rest and peace.

It seemed to him that that strong light was chasing away the gloomy shadows from his brain and exercising the phantoms which haunted him for so long.

The church bells rang out hopefully on the morning air and gave a joyous note to his musings.

"All clear, all clear!" he murmured. "My sweet, sweet Margaret!"

"It was a magnificent operation, Sir James," said Dr. Dale, looking at his watch; "just two minutes and a quarter from first to last."

"Rather smart, I think, Dale," said Sir James. "Well, nurse, how is he?"

"He is dead, sir," said the nurse.

THE SWIFT MISSISSIPPI.

A Mighty Stream Can Be Turned Aside by Sticks in Sand.

In this region, too, the river is bordered with busy cities—Dubuque, Keokuk, Quincy, Davenport, Rock Island, Moline—thriving railway towns, full of factories, colleges, fine residences, and all the evidences of energy and culture. Most of them are built on hills, and all on high ground. Seen from the river they present the finest views of themselves, something the cities of the flat country farther down never do.

It is a swift river that rushes past these cities. At low water, which is usually in summer and fall, the current drops to three inches an hour or less. But at high water, when it stands thirty or forty feet higher on its banks, it sweeps along at nine miles an hour with irresistible impetus.

Imagine what that means in a big river—nine miles an hour. We are so used to railway trains that run sixty or seventy miles an hour that it does not seem an overwhelming speed. But consider that when a railway train is once checked its power is gone. Interfere with the progress of the Mississippi and the river piles up against the obstruction, sweeps around it, over it, under it, and momentarily grows stronger about it. The power waxes until it sweeps away the fret.

Yet such is the contrariety of this mighty stream that while it will overthrow the strongest obstacle to its course that can be built, it will yield to the slightest. One could hardly find a more striking illustration of the power of slight things than the sharp contrast between the behavior of the river against a powerful check and against a slight one. For years government engineers struggled to direct the river with massive stone dikes. When the river could not overthrow one of these it dug under it, and so wrecked it. Money without end was spent on dikes. There was a mighty one below Gold Dust landing in Tennessee. It stood longer than most of them, but in a flood the river at last conquered and swept it away.

How, then, can the river be directed? Simply by a few sticks set in the sand. A row of piling, sometimes with a few brush hurdles, accomplishes it. The river sweeps through, eddies behind it, dropping sand, and building up a bar. Nowadays traveling down the river through stretches that once were broad and shallow, one finds them narrow and deep, with sandy sides, over the tops of which can be seen just the tips of the piles that accomplish the mighty change.—*Ainslie's Magazine.*

The Tameness of Birds.

An interesting instance of the tameness of birds is illustrated on the shores of Avalon Bay, Santa Catalina Island, Cal. Flocks of gulls follow the steamships to and from the mainland daily, a distance of twenty-two miles, resting on the gold ball at the mast-head when weary. At Avalon a large contingent lives the year round, except during the breeding season, when they depart to some less frequented shore. The birds are extremely tame, and it is one of the pastimes of tourists and visitors to feed the gulls which flock about them fighting for the food. In the log of one of the early expeditions up the California coast, Father Torquemada mentions the tameness of the ravens of Catalina. There was a cause for this; the birds were looked upon with a certain amount of reverence by the natives, who never killed them; hence the cunning creatures took advantage of it, and literally snatched fish from the hands of the women as they cleaned them on the sands. Whether the ancestors of the gulls of Avalon today were included among these tame birds, and the latter have inherited some of their fearlessness, is not known, but the fact remains that they are remarkably tame, and some old birds permit Vicente, one of the fishermen, to pick them up. The birds wait for the rejections of the fishing haul. The fishes are cleaned on the beach, and every portion carried away by the birds, which constitute a sanitary corps of remarkable excellence. Nothing escapes their sharp eyes, and the beaches of the island are kept clean by these flocks of gulls.

Modest Charleston Women.

Charleston is the only city in the United States in which the publication of women's names is objected to by the women themselves and their men folks. That shows what a relic the grand old city of 1860 is. Up here in New York our society boasts its social secretaries, whose duty it is to inform newspapers of the movements of matrons and dowagers employing them. The highest salaried secretaries are those young women who succeed by hook or crook in capturing the most space in the daily journals.

One bright girl receives \$2 a week from the wife of a paper general for keeping that lady's name before the public.—*New York Press.*

The fellow who is spilling for a fight is usually too fresh.

## A Warning Against Greed and Ambition.

By President Hadley, of Yale.

THE need of money comes home with vastly increased force to the man who has to earn that money himself, and it requires a hard struggle for him to retain his ideals amid the pressure of immediate physical want. Still harder it is for him to retain his ideal where those about him are so engaged in the winning of bread that success in this seems to them the one test of power which marks a man as stronger than his fellows.

But for the man who has passed this first set of temptations toward materialism, and who has learned to make a living without sinking all his ideals therein, there waits a more subtle set of temptations—the temptations of ambition. If you have passed successfully the tests of the first hard years of life in the office or the shop, you will find wide fields of success opening before you. Where will you seek that success? Is it to be in the accumulation of a large fortune—no longer as a means of physical comfort, but as a means of influencing the actions of others? Shall it be in a social position among your fellow men? Shall it be in political office and in the conduct of the affairs of the nation? Each of these ambitions has in it much that is noble.

The millionaire, the social leader, the political chieftain, all have in their hands enormous power for good. It is just because of the existence of this power that the danger comes close home, and comes home closest to the very strongest among us, of subordinating all other ends to these immediate objects. The strong man, if he worships money, is offered the promise of many millions of dollars; if he worships political power, the prizes of office stand before his hand. Whether they are more surely gained in this way than any other I shall not undertake to say; but certain it is that the devil will be at hand to show you overwhelming reasons to believe that that is the only way in which they can be gained—that you can commune with the object of your worship only by falling down at his feet, and forgetting that there is any other god.

This is no common temptation, no vulgar craving for bread to satisfy hunger; no equally vulgar, though more intellectual desire for authority over one's fellows. It is the desire of the strong man, conscious of his power, to assert that power in the face of all nature. To do something out of the common run of work, something whose possibilities have been unrealized by the vulgar mind—this is the dream which all great men cherish and to which some of them subordinate everything else. To dazzle the world by campaigns like those of Napoleon, by achievements in literature like those of Goethe or to achieve the almost miraculous discoveries which have awaited the pioneers in literature and science—these are prizes to attract the ambition and unsteady judgment of any man. And even among those who do not delude themselves with the belief that they are set apart from the common lot, the temptation to sacrifice all other considerations to those of professional ambition and to sink the man in the achievement comes with a force well nigh irresistible.

It is established that lightning does not strike as often in cities as in rural districts. The reason for this is based on a scientific principle. During a thunder storm the moisture in the air is surcharged with electricity. This electricity is attracted to the earth. When the force that is drawing it toward the earth becomes strong enough the electricity follows the easiest path; and because upright objects, as trees, houses and men are better conductors than the surrounding air, and are therefore the easiest path, the electricity passes through them into the earth. In cities the electricity in the air is attracted to the earth by hundreds of conductors in the shape of skyscrapers and high chimneys. There are no such conductors in the country, and the electricity in the clouds is allowed to accumulate, so that when it gives away it breaks with great force. The country is a theatre with but one exit, while the city is the same theatre with many exits.

When these facts are considered the wonder is not that so many people are struck, but rather that so many people escape. The flash will not inflict harm, as one who lives to see the fire needs to concern himself no more with that discharge.

If one has been struck by lightning the first thing to do is to go to work to restore consciousness, as lightning often brings about suspended animation than somatic death. The condition of a person struck by lightning is much the same as that of a person rescued from drowning. Try to stimulate respiration and circulation. Do not cease in the effort to restore animation in less than an hour, as you value the life of the sufferer.

The method used to restore respiration is immaterial; a good way is to initiate the motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs. Do that gently but persistently at the rate of twenty times per minute. Keep the body warm by the application of hot fannels, bottles of hot water, hot bricks, or in case of an emergency warm clothing from bystanders. Rub the limbs upward, so as to force the blood to the heart and brain. Two or three persons can do this, remembering all the time to make but one stroke, and that toward the body, so as to force blood toward the heart. Rub firmly, but energetically. Three things are to be borne in mind; do not give up; keep up the effort to restore respiration, and keep the body warm by rubbing and hot applications. When swallowing is established, a teaspoonful of warm water, wine, diluted whiskey or brandy, or warm coffee should be given. When consciousness is restored encourage sleep.

Do not give up, keep at work and send for a physician.

Of the visible effects of lightning stroke upon the human body little more can be said than that sometimes burns have been noticed, and frequently red or markings, which are localized congestions of the small blood vessels of the skin. These, because of the branching and network have led to the fanciful idea of photographs of trees. The effect of lightning is to cause a temporary paralysis of the respiration and the heart beat, which if allowed to continue will deepen into death, but when treated as above described will generally pass away.—*Washington Star.*

The "North Star State."

Minnesota has been designated the "North Star State," of which expression two or three explanations have been given, one on account of its geographical position, another that the north star appears in its coat of arms. It has also been called the "Lake State," from the great number of small lakes within its limits, and the "Gopher State," because the early settlers found these animals in such abundance that they proved a serious nuisance. Even a careful rider passing over a plain where gophers abounded was in danger of being thrown by his horse accidentally stepping in a gopher hole.

First Love.

A good deal, sometimes. Miss Goring stood for years on the very edge of what men call spinsterhood, and then at last was led smilingly to the altar, by a man named Gove.

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## TO AVOID THE LIGHTNING.

MUCH LESS DANGER IF ONE IS IN THE OPEN.

Aid For Injured—Persevere For an Hour to Restore Consciousness—Send For a Physician, but Keep Hard at Work Yourself.

Nine hundred and seventy-three people were killed by lightning in the United States in the year 1900. Of this number 291 persons were killed in the open, 168 in houses, 67 under trees and 56 in barns, while the circumstances attending the death of the remaining 151 are not known. Besides this large mortality list there were 973 persons more or less injured by lightning during the same time; 327 were injured while in houses, 243 in the open, 57 in barns, and 29 under trees, and the location of the remaining is not known. From these statistics, which are compiled by the United States weather bureau, it can easily be seen that for the entire population of the United States one in every 4,000 is killed by lightning during a year.

A safe and reliable guide to reduce to the minimum the danger from stroke by lightning is to be drawn from these figures.

When a severe thunder storm is raging the safest place is in the open, close to the earth. If the body is erect, it acts as an excellent conductor for the lightning to find its way to the earth. For this reason it is dangerous to take refuge under a tree. Doubtless most of the persons who perished while under trees would be alive today had they remained in the open. It is also injudicious to huddle under thrashing machines, sheds or in the grand stands of race tracks or county fairs, especially under or near the flag staffs which usually adorn such structures. Men, like animals, are killed not singly but in bunches, when they huddle together. Avoid standing in doorways, near chimneys and fireplaces, close to the eaves or the ends of a wire clothes line during a thunder storm. On the other hand there is not much sense in going to bed or trying to insulate one's self in feather beds. Small articles of steel or iron, as a knife, kettle or key, do not attract lightning, as it is properly believed.

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## GOOD EFFECT OF NICKNAMES.

Calling Attention to Weakness Apt to Enable One to Overcome It.

"Isn't it too mean?" began Mrs. Emmons when her husband had quietly settled himself for the evening; "The boys on our block have given Harold a horrid nickname. They're calling him Reddy, and you know he isn't."

"Nicknames are a splendid thing, my dear," replied Mr. Emmons; "I have often thought of writing a little essay on the medicinal value of nicknames. They have a fine effect on the character if applied early enough. You know that when I was younger I was genuinely lazy. Accordingly I was duly dubbed Fatty, and the word was a spiritual tonic. I joined the track team and the boxing class; and, if I recollect rightly, made a slightly better showing in my college curriculum. I have been giving the little imp who first so designated me thirty years of thanks. I question today if I would have been secretary of the Tiddledewinks Club but for him."

"Let me philosophize further. I have seen the name Annie when applied to a sickly and rather soft little boy change him into a manly fellow who kept his hair cut short. 'Kid' will cure a slouch. Name a boy from his moral weakness, and it is odds but you cure him. The Indians are in the right of it when they name a man from some item in his biography, some event where he has failed or conquered. What you call a man that he becomes."

"But do you think it's nice to make fun of a deformity?" asked Mrs. Emmons; only half convinced; "there's that poor little Smith boy. You know his ears stick out, so the youngsters call him 'Wing-and-Wing.' Do you really uphold making fun of one's personal appearance?"

"Of course, that isn't so nice," responded Mr. Emmons, "but I think even that is valuable. You know George William Curtis's little fable of a man who lived very many years before he saw himself, and what a shock that was to him! It is not necessary to end the quotation. 'I was some power the gifle gie us!' Now, there's no danger of any such tragedy when there is an active gang of boys in the same district. It is no bad thing that a man should know he had red hair and that certain features are not entirely Grecian. Nicknames are the salvation of many of us."—*New York Tribune.*

MYSTERIES OF TIME.

How the Irishmen Were Puzzled Over Birthdays Here and Abroad.

The two elderly Irish citizens, out for a Sunday stroll, paused before a jeweler's show window in which were displayed three clocks recording time in various parts of the world.

"This odd," said one, "in some parts of the earth 'tis yesterday, and in other parts 'tis tomorrow—while the United States is the only place in all the world where 'tis today."

"'Tis odd."

"Now, when would be me birthday if I was in Paris?"

"Your birthday is today."

"'Tis."

"And '